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Groups and Communities

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DWMAR/NOBLE BASAL SOCIAL STUDIES SERIES

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Groups and Communities

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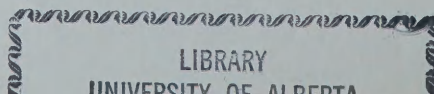
Groups and communities

(The Bowmar/Noble basal social studies series)

SUMMARY: A sample description of the various units
that constitute a society and the importance of
these units in our lives.

1. United States--Social conditions--1960--
Juvenile literature. 2. Community life--Juvenile literature.
3. Social groups--Juvenile literature.
- [1. Community life. 2. Social groups.]

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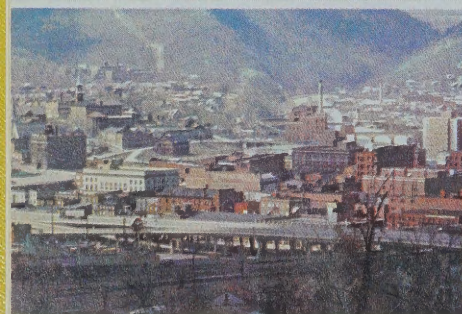


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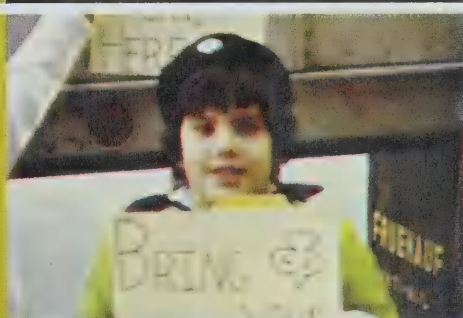


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OUR HOME, THE EARTH





The earth is our home.

Animals and plants live on the earth. We live on the earth, too. The earth gives us everything we need to live. Can you name some of these things?

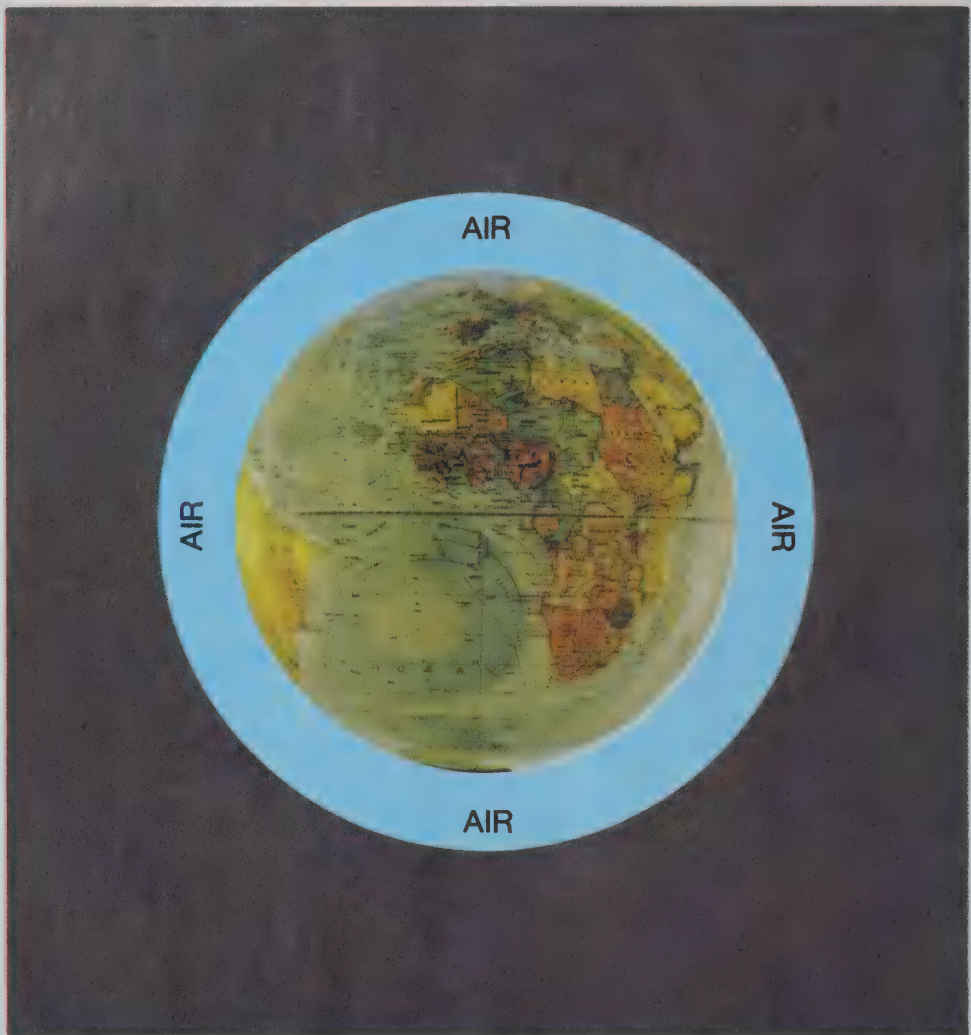




Alan is doing something you are doing. Do you know what it is?

What special thing is this woman wearing? Do you know why?





A thin layer of air covers the earth. We cannot see air, but we must have it to live.



We need air to live, but we have other needs, too. These pictures show something else we need every day. What is it?

Our bodies need water every day. But water helps us in other ways, too. How is water being used in these pictures? Can you think of other ways we use water?





Plants grow on the earth. Can you name one important way people use plants?

Trees are important plants. What is happening to the rubber from the rubber tree?



How are these people using trees?





Our earth home has air, water, land, plants, and animals. People use these things to live.

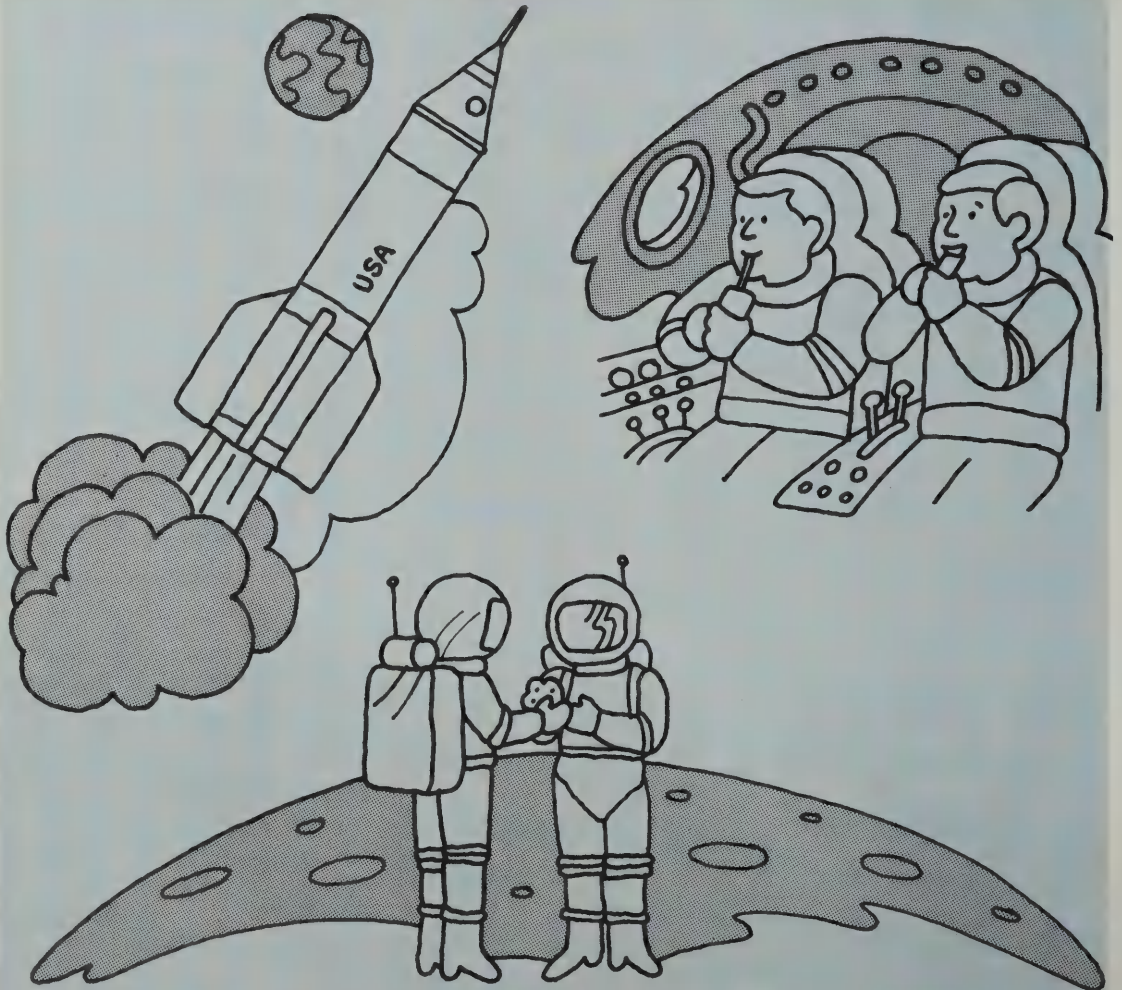
We call these things **natural resources**. What resources do you see? Name something these resources are used for.



People use many natural resources to live. Here is another natural resource. Can you name it?
How do people use it? Have you ever used this natural resource?



REMEMBERING IDEAS



What are these men? What are they doing? What natural resources did they have to take with them? Why?

FINDING OUT

Animals are as important to people as plants are.

How do people use animals? Match each picture with the right word.

milk

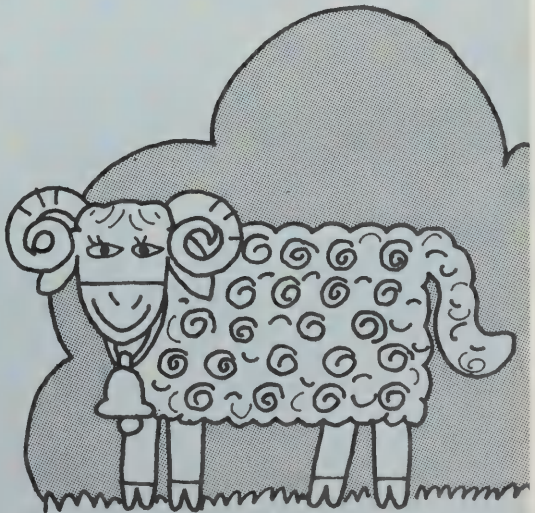
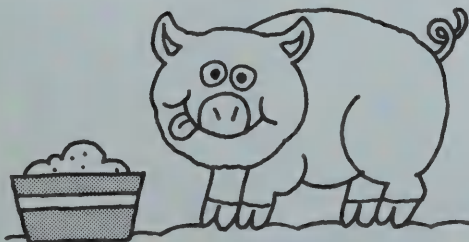
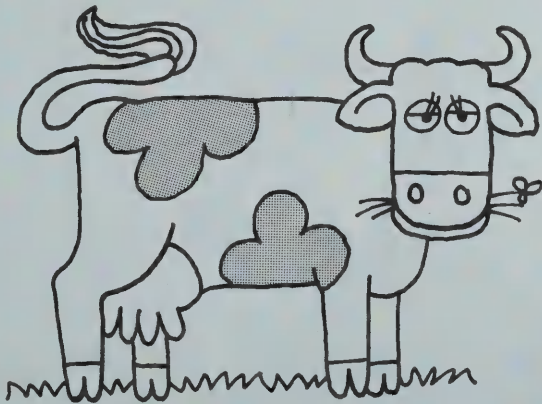
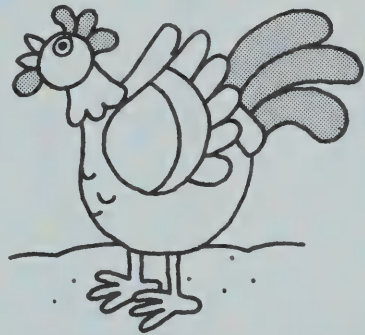
eggs

bacon

cheese

wool

drumstick

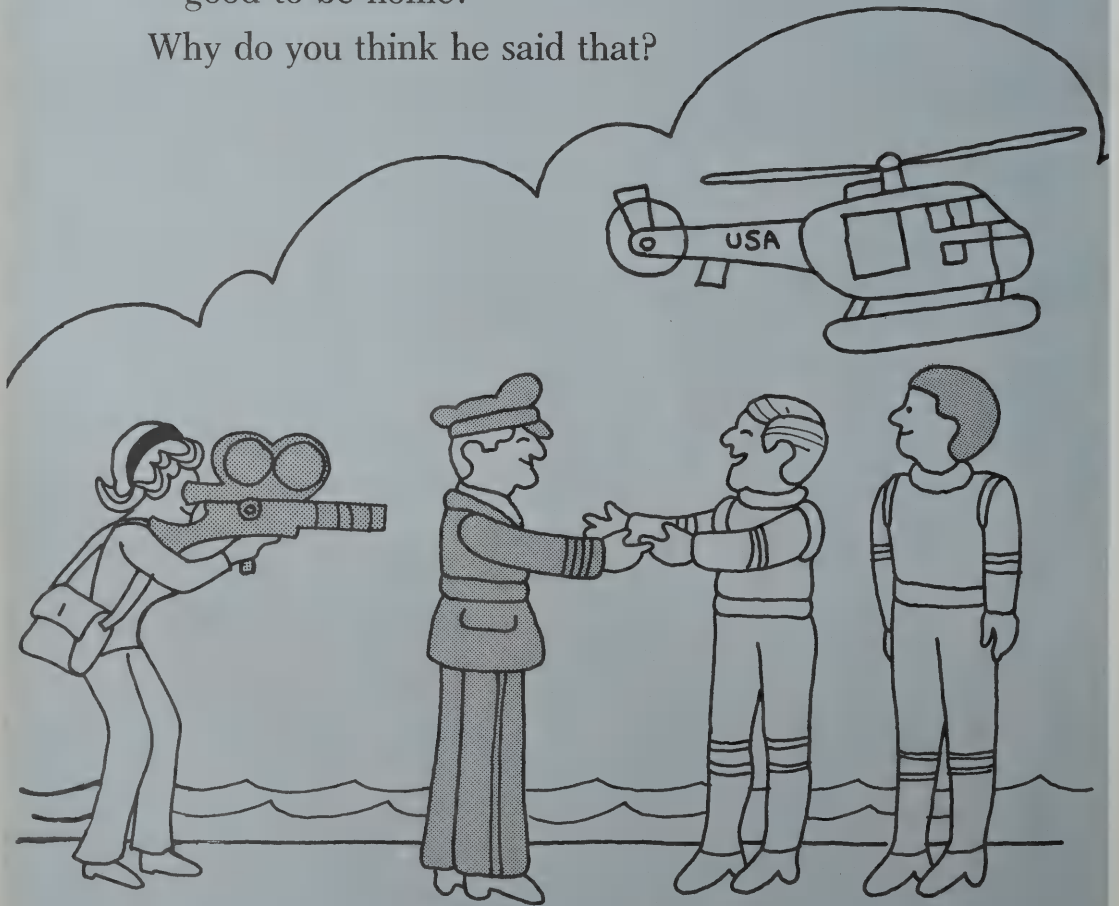


WHAT DO YOU THINK?

These astronauts were on the moon for three days.

When they came back, one astronaut said, "It's good to be home!"

Why do you think he said that?



PEOPLE ON EARTH





Animals have learned to live in different kinds of places. They have learned to hunt for and eat different foods. Sometimes their bodies have changed, too.

We say they have **adapted** to different places. Tell how each animal here has adapted to the place where it lives.

People have also learned to live in different kinds of places. Name some kinds of places where people live. Where do you live?





Animals can live in different places because they have adapted over a long time. Animals cannot change the earth. They must adapt. Birds must fly south to warm weather during the cold winter months. But people can heat their homes to keep warm in winter. People have learned to change the earth itself to suit their needs.



These people live in Australia. They live in the desert. It is hard to find food and water in the desert. It is hard for people to find the things they need.

These people move their camping place often. They travel long distances. How have they adapted to the place where they live?

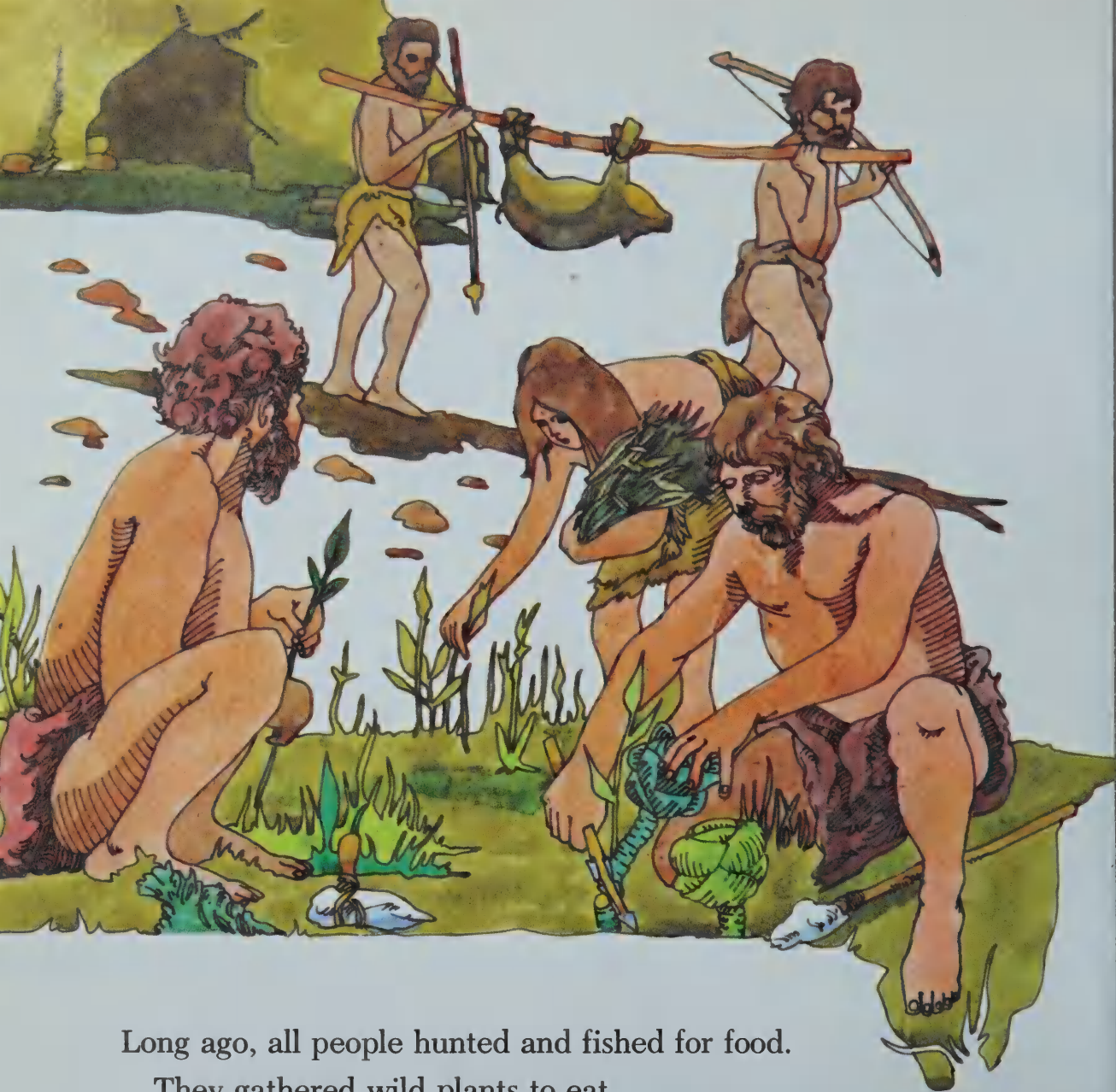




The hunters find food by working together. How else do the people help one another?

Do these people need one another?
Do you need other people?





Long ago, all people hunted and fished for food.

They gathered wild plants to eat.

They lived in small bands and moved around
looking for food.

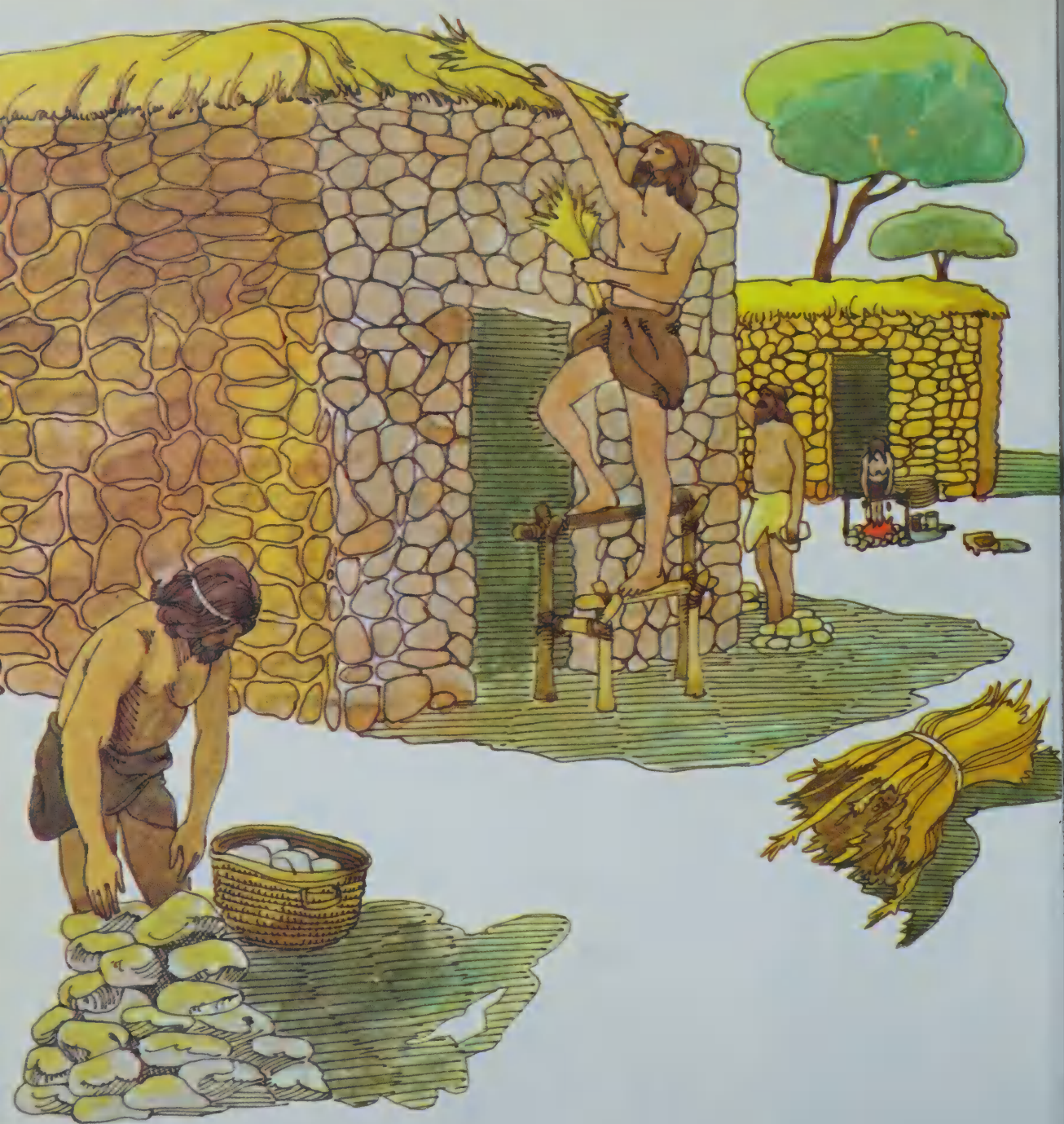
After a very long time, some people learned a
new way to get food. They learned to plant food
and raise animals.

Farming provides more food than hunting.

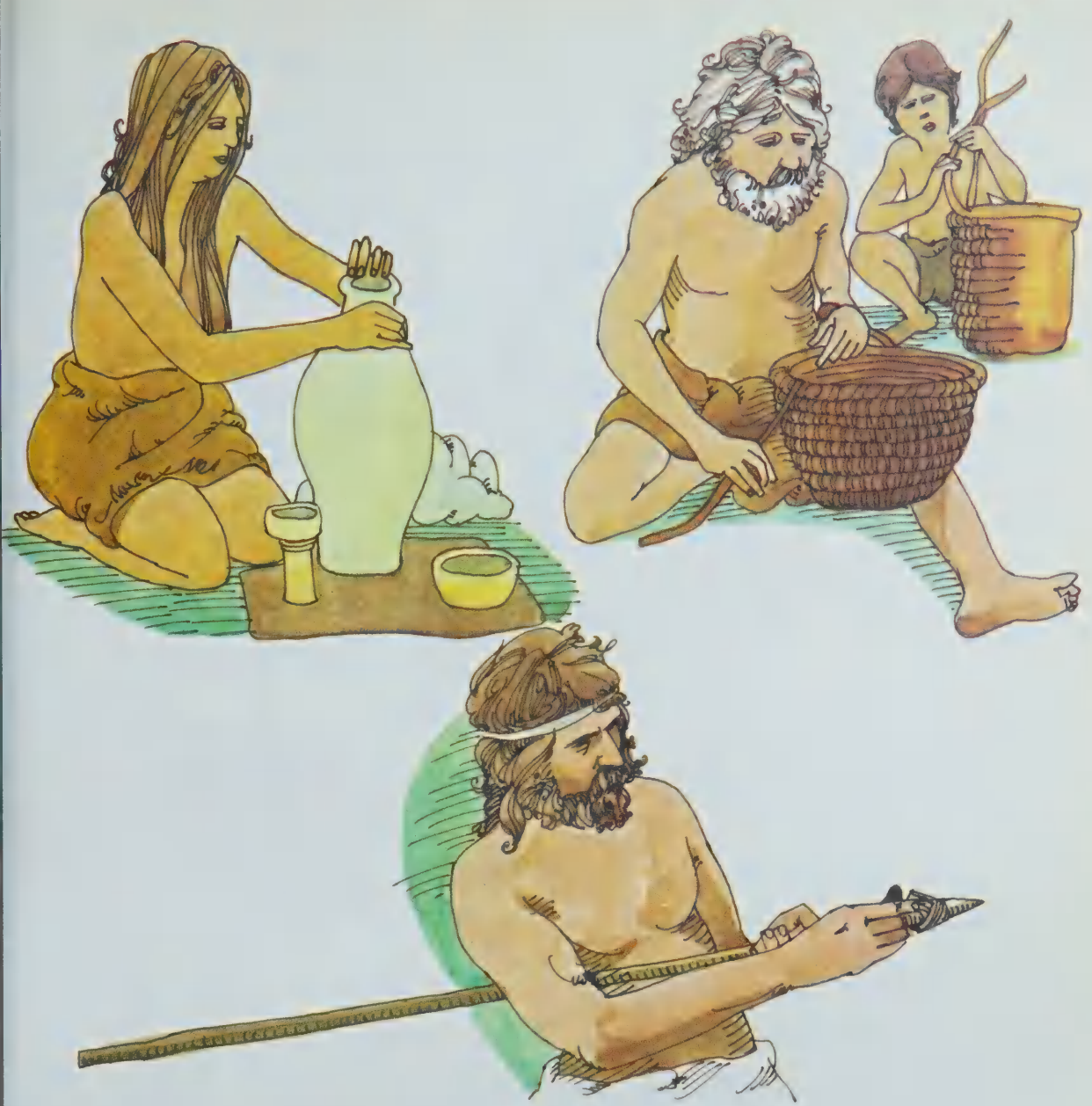
Farming is safer than hunting. Why do you think this is so?

We call the number of people who live in a place the **population**. After people learned to farm, the population grew.





Farming people did not live in hunting bands.
They built cabins and lived in one place. But
they still lived in groups. Why did farmers live
in groups?



Soon, one farmer could grow food for several families. Other people learned to do things besides farming.

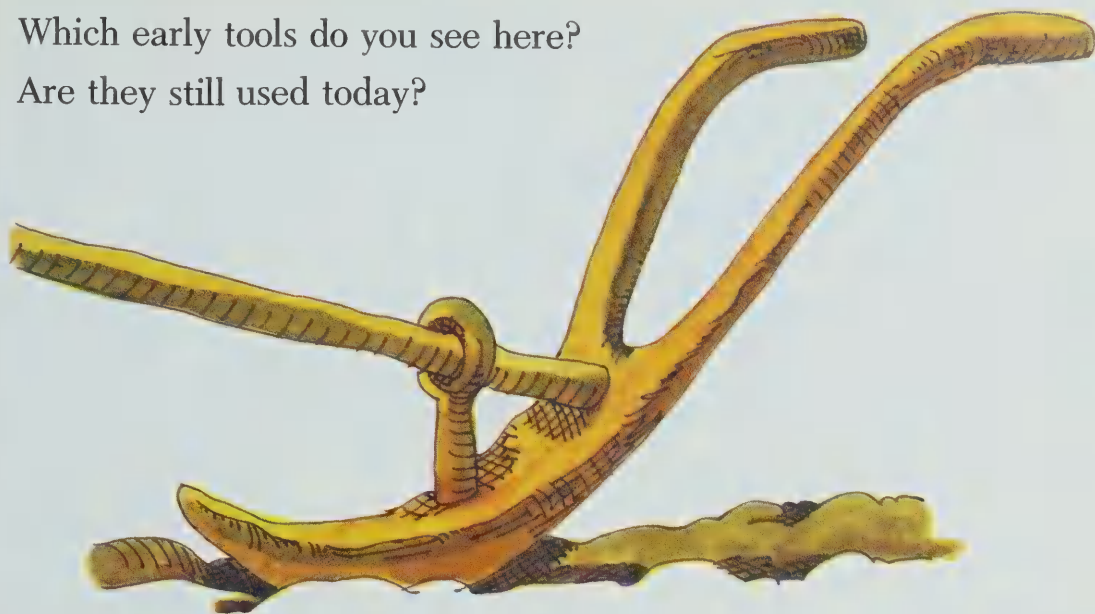
Some people made pots. Some people made baskets. Some people made tools. We call people who do special jobs **specialists**.



People changed their lives in other ways. They learned to make tools. They made tools to plant with and tools to cut with.

They made tools to build with and tools to weave cloth with. After a long time, they made tools to write with.

Which early tools do you see here?
Are they still used today?



All over the earth, the people of long ago learned to farm. They learned to use tools. Sometimes they traded with people of other villages.



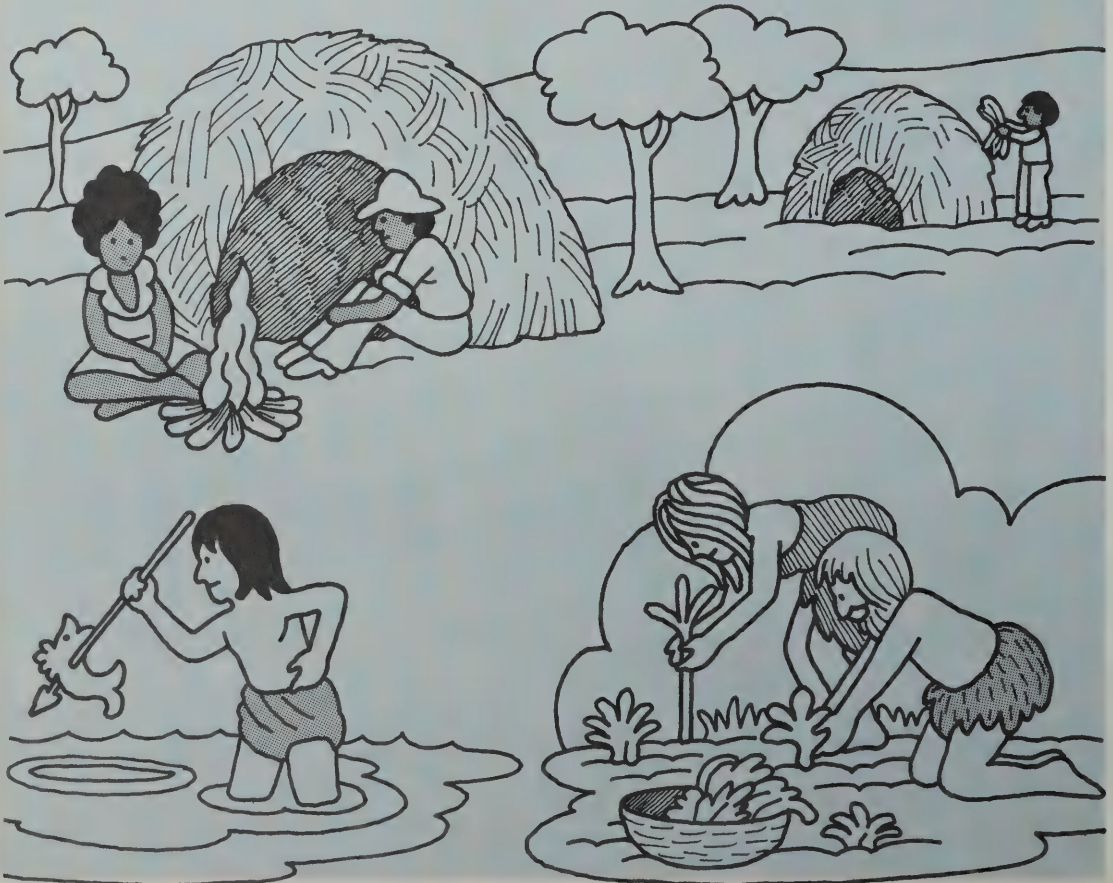


All these people lived in groups. Some lived on farms. Some lived in small towns or villages. Later, some lived in cities.

REMEMBERING IDEAS

Name one way the hunters of Australia have adapted to the place where they live.

How did people first find food? How did life change when people learned to farm?



FINDING OUT

Which of the things below tell about the life of a hunter? Which tell about the life of a farmer? Draw a line down the center of a page in your notebook. List what hunters do on the left. List what farmers do on the right.

live in one place

search for animals for food

have specialists who make some things

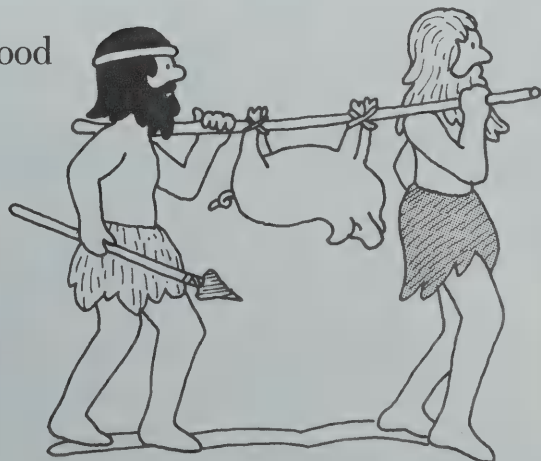
move often

live in tents or other homes they can move

live in cabins or houses

raise animals

grow plants for food



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you think people had better lives after they learned to farm?



PEOPLE IN OUR LIVES





People belong to many groups. What kind of group is this? Who are the people in the group? How can you tell?

Do you live with other people?



A family is a very important group. What are some things people in a family do together?





Are all families the same? How are these families alike? How are they different? Who is in your family?

A family is one kind of group. Is this a group, too?



People belong to different groups. This is Greg.
Greg belongs to all these groups. Do you belong
to groups like these?



Greg's older brother, Mike, belongs to this group.
What kind of group is it? Does everyone like
doing the same thing? Do people in this group
need one another?

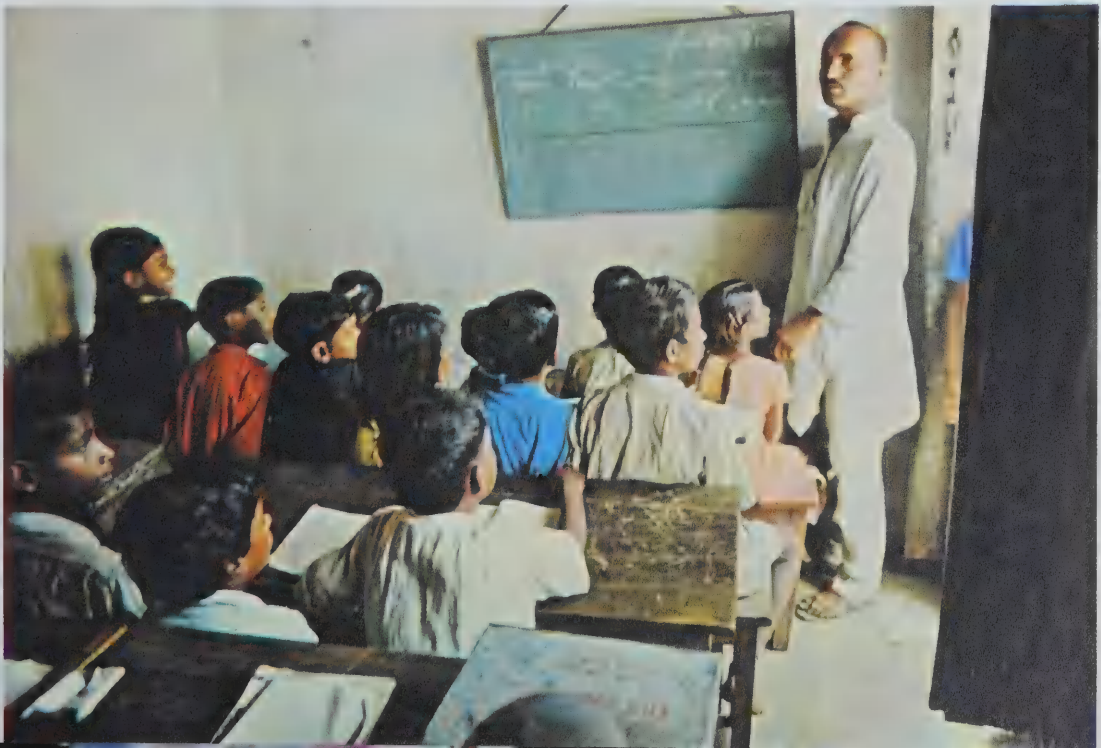




Greg sometimes disagrees with other members of his groups. Will he still be part of the group if he disagrees?



Here are three groups. Which groups learn together? Which groups work together? Which groups enjoy doing the same thing?



Is this a group? Why are these men together? Do they have the same goal? What is it?



Is this a group? What is the group doing? Does the group share an interest? Does the group have a goal?



Do these groups have goals?





These astronauts were part of a group. The group's goal was to send men to the moon! These workers were in the astronauts' group. Each of these people had a special job. Each helped send the astronauts to the moon.



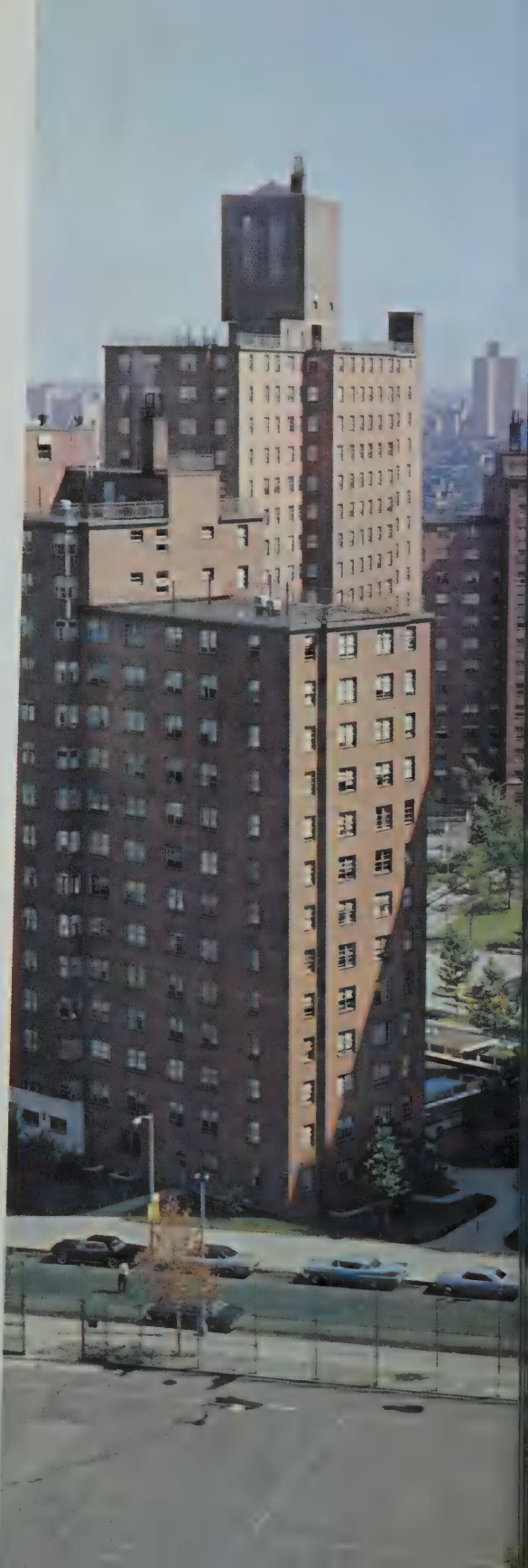
Neighbors are people who live near each other.

The place where they live is their **neighborhood**.

A neighborhood is one kind of **community**. Who lives in your neighborhood?



A neighborhood may be very small.
Or it may be very large.
Tell about your neighborhood.





Sometimes neighbors have a goal.

Once this neighborhood had no playground.

Neighbors worked together to make one.

Were they acting as a group?

Do you think each person had a special job?

REMEMBERING IDEAS

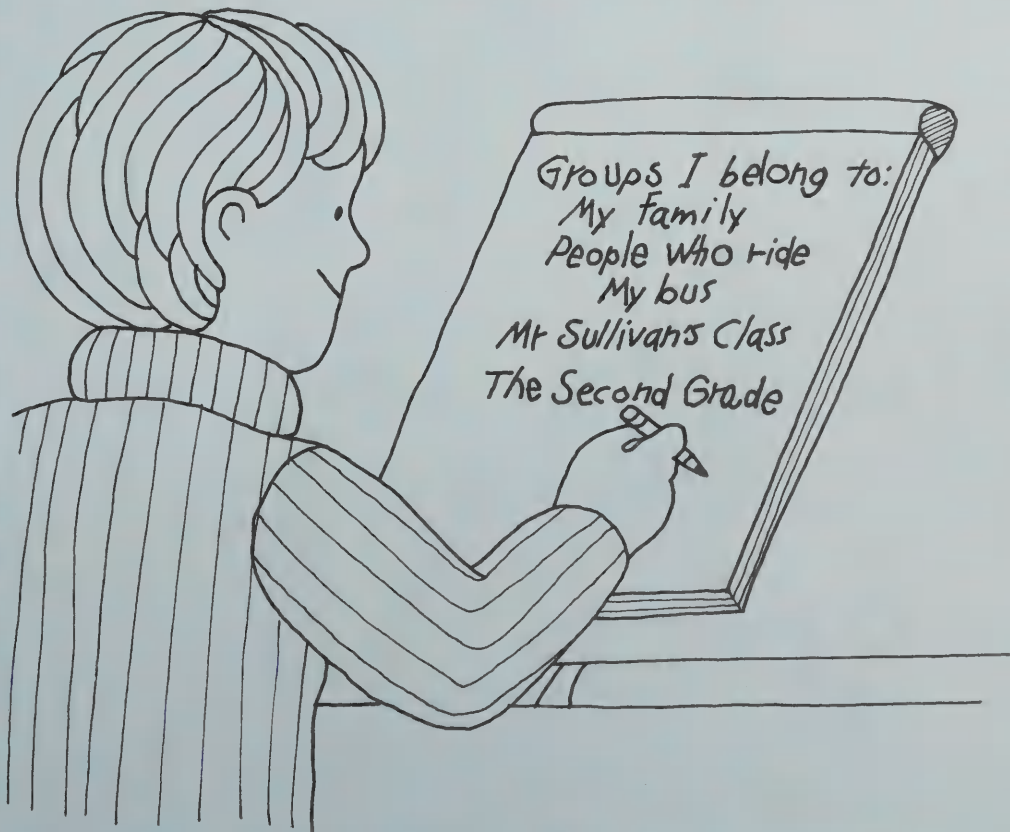
What makes a group? Is a group just people in the same place?



FINDING OUT

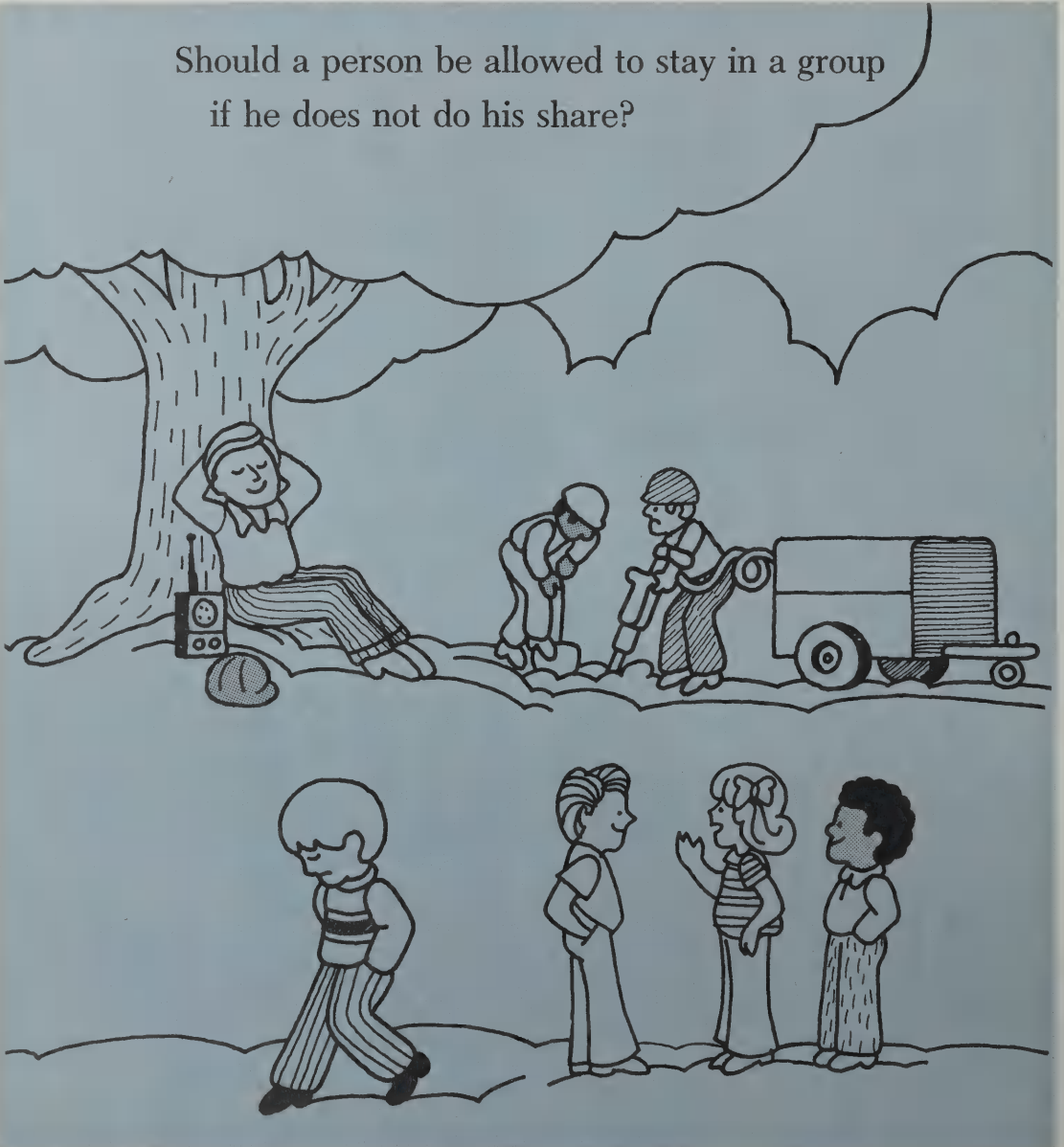
Make a list of the groups you belong to. Why do you belong to each one? What do you do in each group?

Do members of each group have special jobs?



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should a person be allowed to stay in a group
if he does not do his share?



WORKING GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES





Here are some things people need or want. We call these things **goods**. What workers made the goods you see here?

Look around you. What workers made your chair? this book?

Carlos is getting a new coat. Are coats goods?

Whose work is needed to bring Carlos his coat?





Some workers do things for other people. We say these workers perform **services**. Are these people performing services? What are the services?

Name some services your family uses.



A person who uses goods or services is a **consumer**. Consumer means user.

Which people in the pictures are consumers? Are you a consumer? Name three things you consume, or use.





Which picture shows a worker? Which picture shows a consumer?

Yesterday Mr. Sato repaired a television set for Mrs. Jackson. She paid him ten dollars for this service.

The ten dollars became part of Mr. Sato's **income**.



Last night Mr. Sato used his income to buy goods and services. His money became income for others.

All over the world, people work for income. They buy the things they want and need with their income.





Long ago, people traded for the things they needed. Some people trade today.

In most places, it is hard to trade. This farmer grows huge fields of wheat. Can he trade wheat for a television set? Can he trade wheat for oranges?



Mr. Miller works in a large automobile factory.

He puts cars together. That is his job. Other workers build the engine. Still others paint the car.

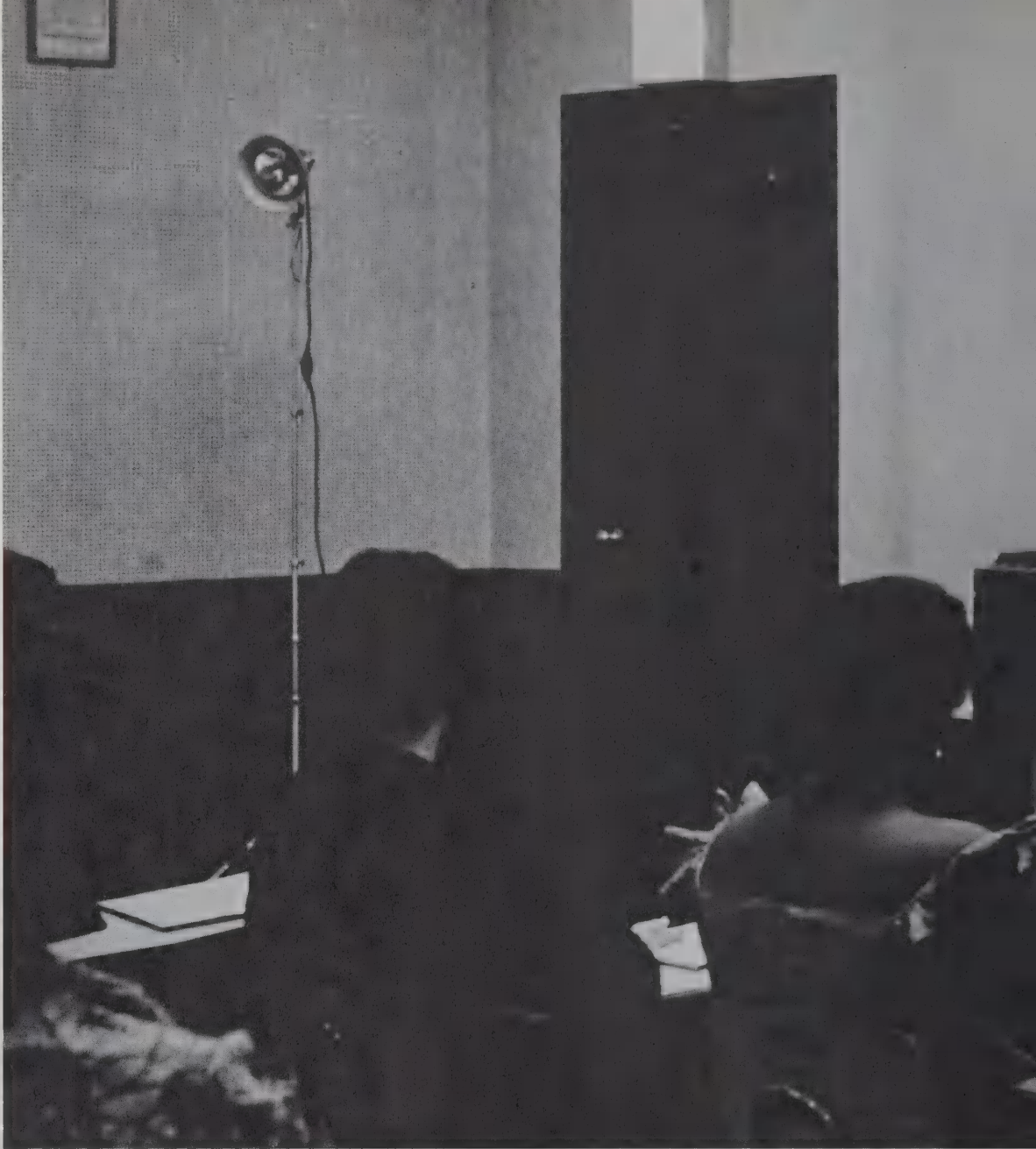
But all the workers make cars. They all belong to a special group or community of car-makers.





Dr. Fletcher works in the same factory. He does not make cars. He takes care of the workers when they are sick.

Some doctors work in hospitals. Some doctors work in factories. Some doctors work in their own offices. Yet they all belong to a special community of doctors, no matter where they work.



Sometimes the members of a working community join together in a **union**. A union is a group of people who work together to make their jobs better. A union is another kind of community.



Everyone belongs to more than one group or community. The place where you live is a community. Do you belong to another community? What community do all students and their teachers belong to?

REMEMBERING IDEAS

Which worker is making goods? Which worker
is performing a service?

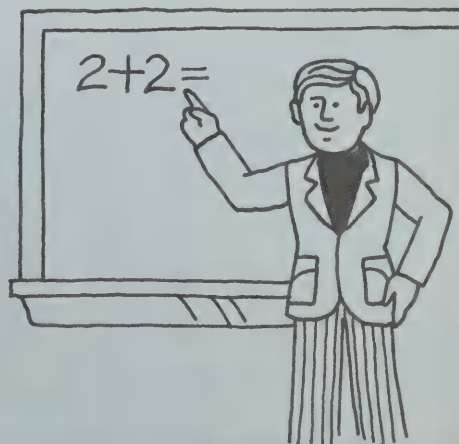
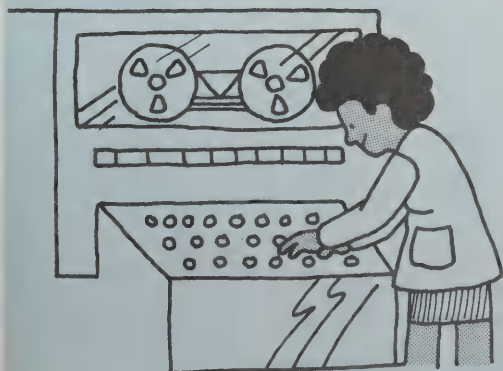
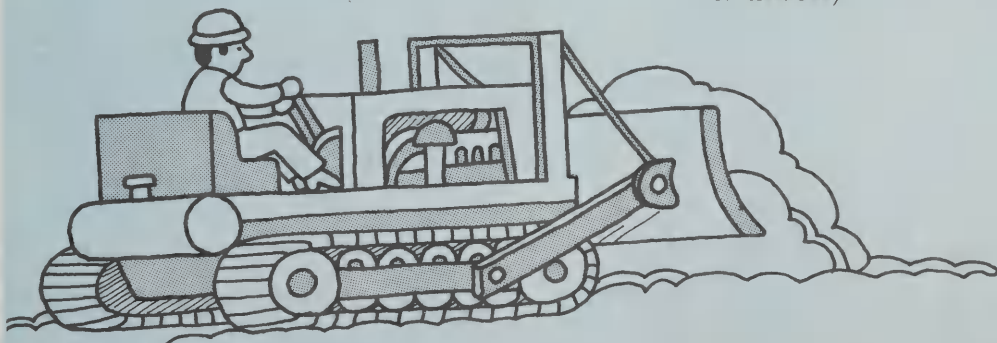
Is a union a community? How is it different from
the community where you live?



FINDING OUT

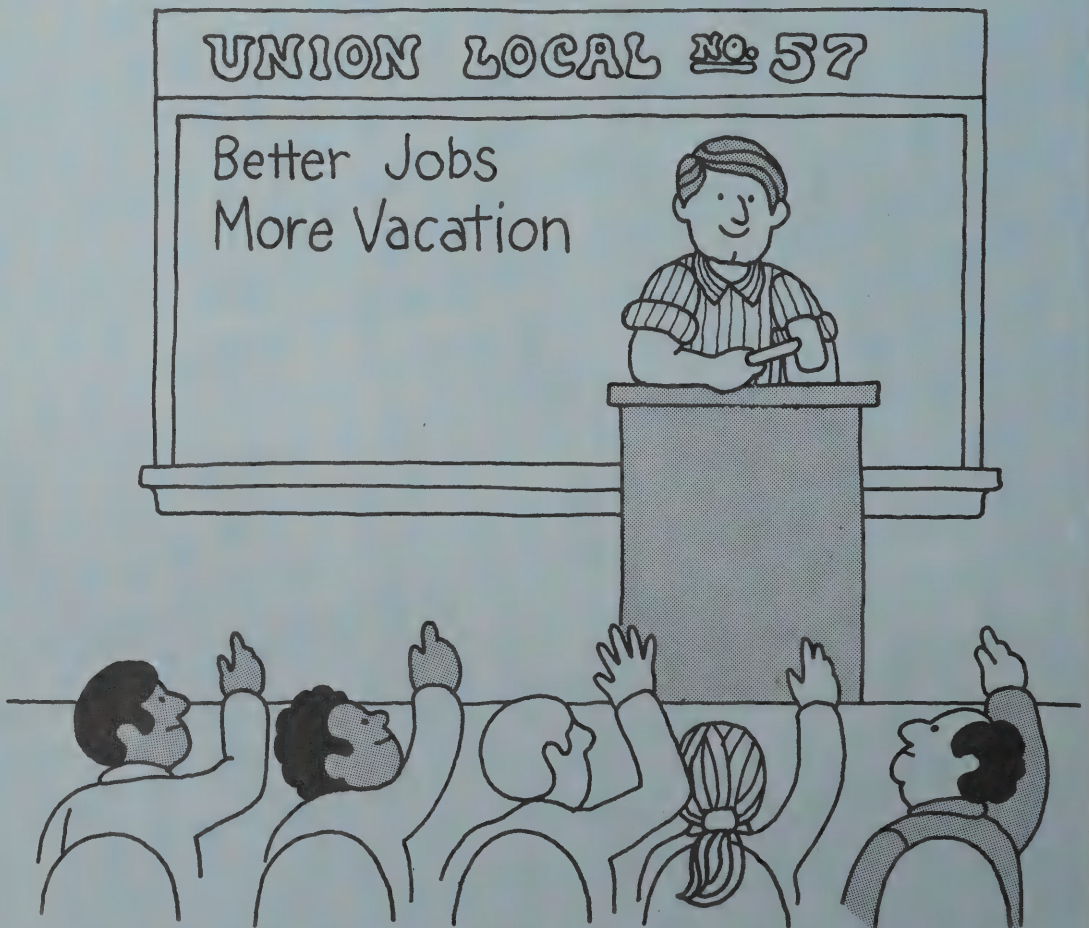
Do you know someone who works? Talk to that person and fill out this chart in your notebook.

Worker	Work He or She Does	Place of Work	Union (if person belongs to a union)	Other Groups
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WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is it good to belong to a community of workers?



HOW WE LIVE TOGETHER

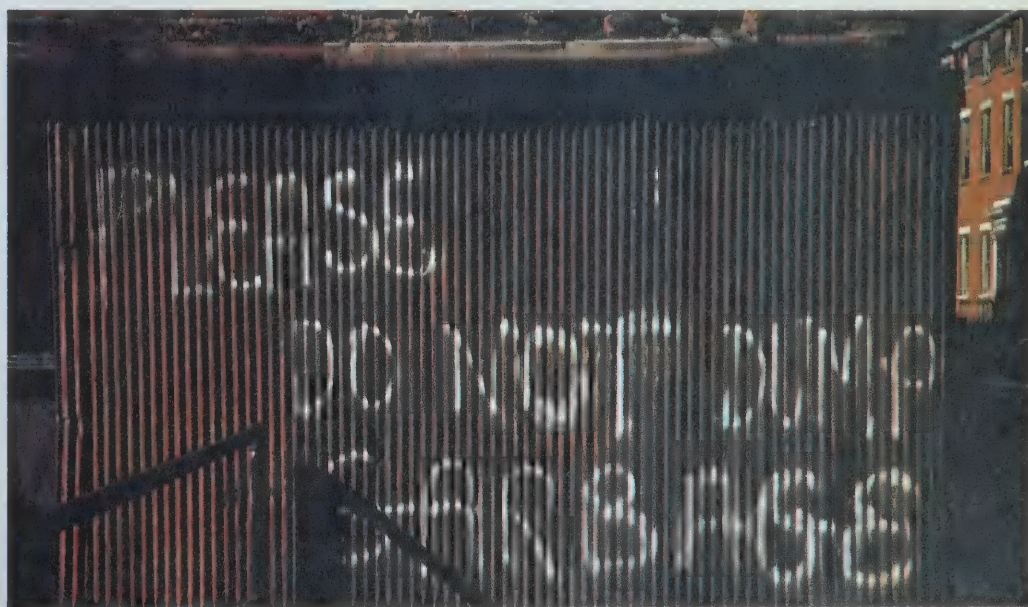
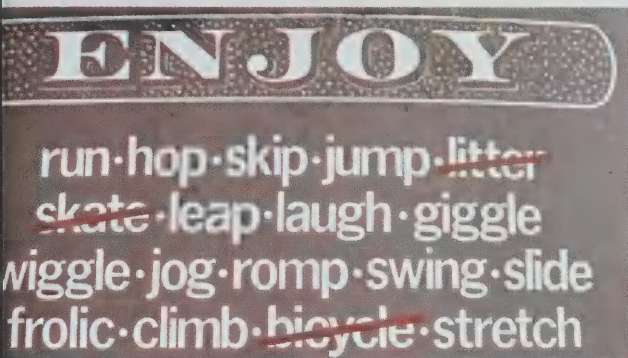




This family has work to do. They share the daily work at home. How do they decide who will do each job?

Do you think this family has rules?





Could we live without rules? Why or why not?
Which of these rules is a safety rule? Which of
these rules is a health rule? Which is a fun rule?

There are rules at home. There are rules at school.

There are rules in stores. And there are rules
in communities, too.

What do we call a rule that **everyone** must obey?

Did you guess? A rule that everyone must obey is
called a **law**. There are many different kinds of
laws.



Laws are made by **governments**. And there are many different kinds of governments.

The biggest government in the United States is the government in Washington, D.C. In our country, states have governments, too. Towns, villages, and cities also have governments. And all of these governments make laws.

Do you know anyone who works for a government?



Long ago, most communities were small. In some towns in our country, the **citizens** held meetings. They talked about their problems. They made plans. They decided how they would share the work.

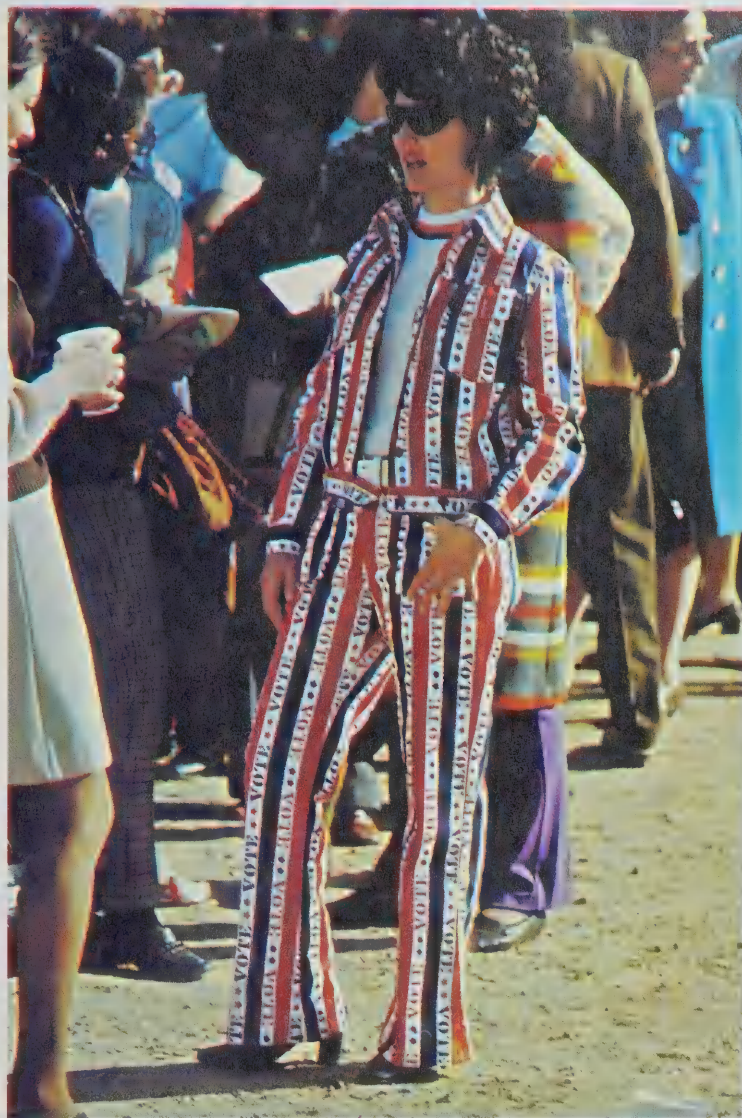
There are many small communities today. Some still hold town meetings to talk about the town's problems. Every citizen can say what he thinks. Is it important for each citizen to be heard?





Can this community hold a town meeting where every citizen can speak out? Is there a building large enough to hold every citizen? Would everyone have time to speak?





Citizens of cities and nations choose other people to speak for them. We say these people **represent** citizens. They are **representatives** of citizens. They make laws and solve problems for the people they represent.

The citizens choose representatives by voting in elections.



REPRESENTATIVES

ELECT



PEOPLE

Representatives of the people lead the governments of towns, cities, and states.

What community do you live in? What state do you live in? What is the capital of your state? Does someone represent you and your family in your state capital?



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

HIRE



TEACHERS

ELECT



PEOPLE



FIRE FIGHTERS



POLICE OFFICERS

Many people who work in government are not elected. Sometimes they are paid for a job because they are very good at it.

Communities provide many services. Sometimes communities pay for schools and teachers. Communities clean the streets. Communities hire firemen and policemen. What are some other important jobs in a community?



All citizens pay money to help pay for the work of the community. The money they pay is called taxes.

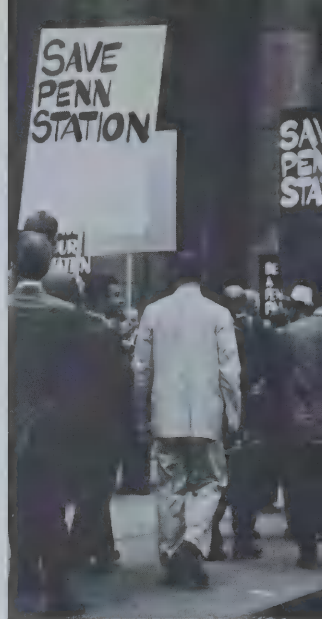
People pay taxes to towns and cities, to states, and to the nation. Do people always like to pay taxes? Could governments run without tax money?



YOUR HIGHWAY TAXES AT WORK

FEDERAL HIGHWAY TRUST FUNDS	STATE HIGHWAY FUNDS
\$5,637,000	\$2,471,000
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN. Bureau of Public Roads	IN COOPERATION WITH THE CITY OF NEW YORK NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

Sometimes people do not agree with their government. What happens then? In our country, we vote for different leaders. We ask them to change the laws.





Ask your parents: Does the government represent you if you did not vote for it? Once this man was President of the United States. Was he everyone's President even if some people did not vote for him?

REMEMBERING IDEAS

Name some different kinds of laws you obey.
Are you still a citizen if you do not agree with
your leaders?



FINDING OUT

Ask your parents whether or not they like paying taxes. Then make a list of things that some of their taxes buy. Begin with your community, and list each item on the board.

The list below is only a beginning. What else can you think of?

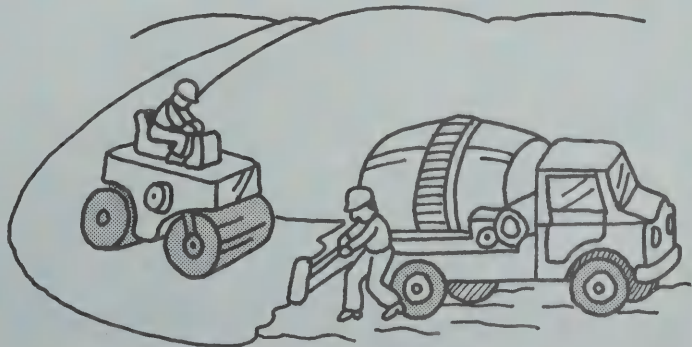
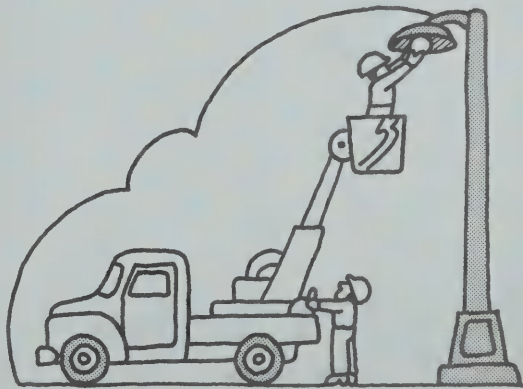
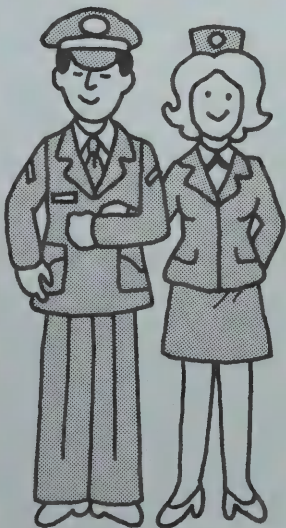
parks

roads

clean streets

buses

street lights

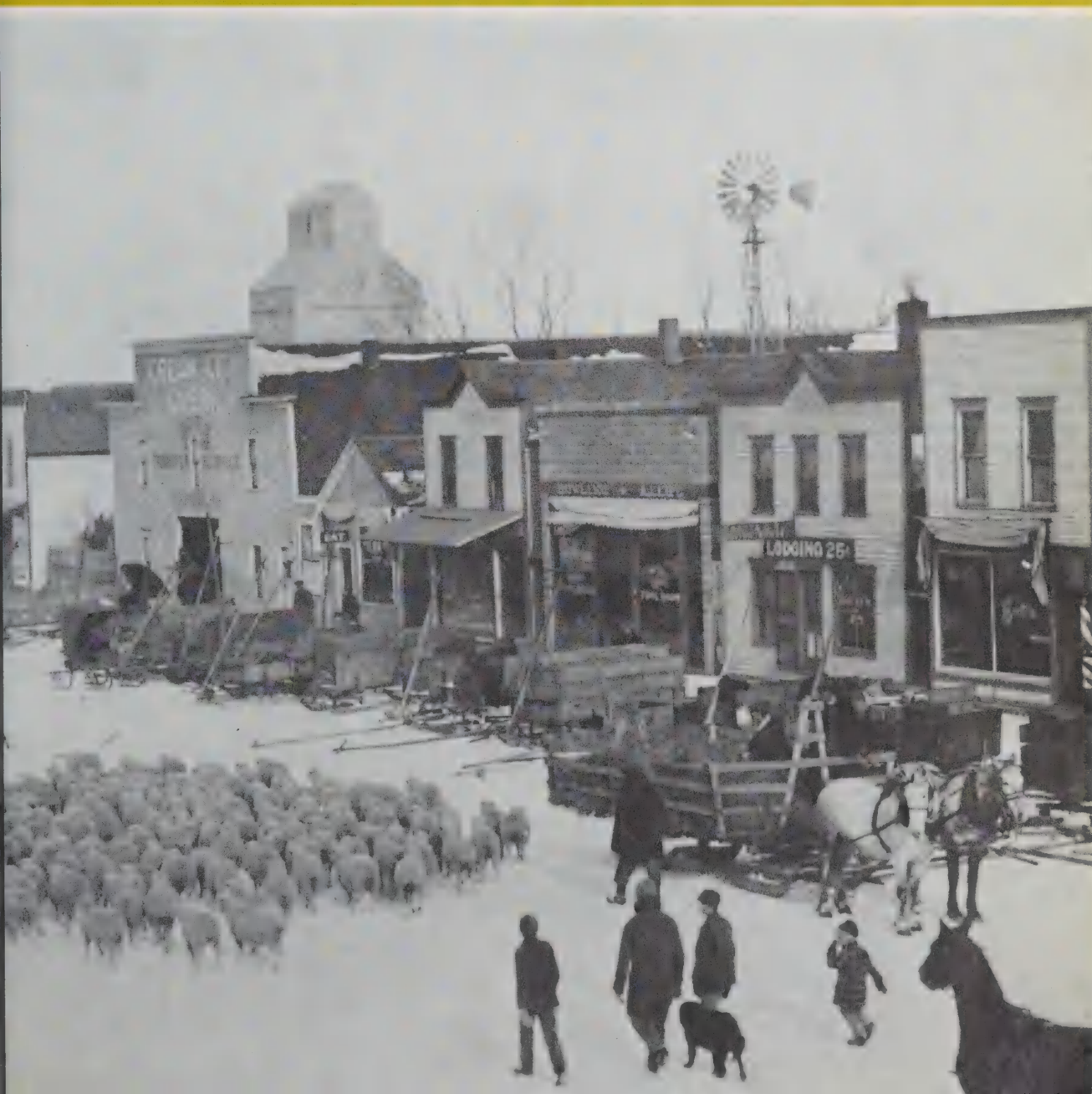


WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you think it is important to know what your government is doing?

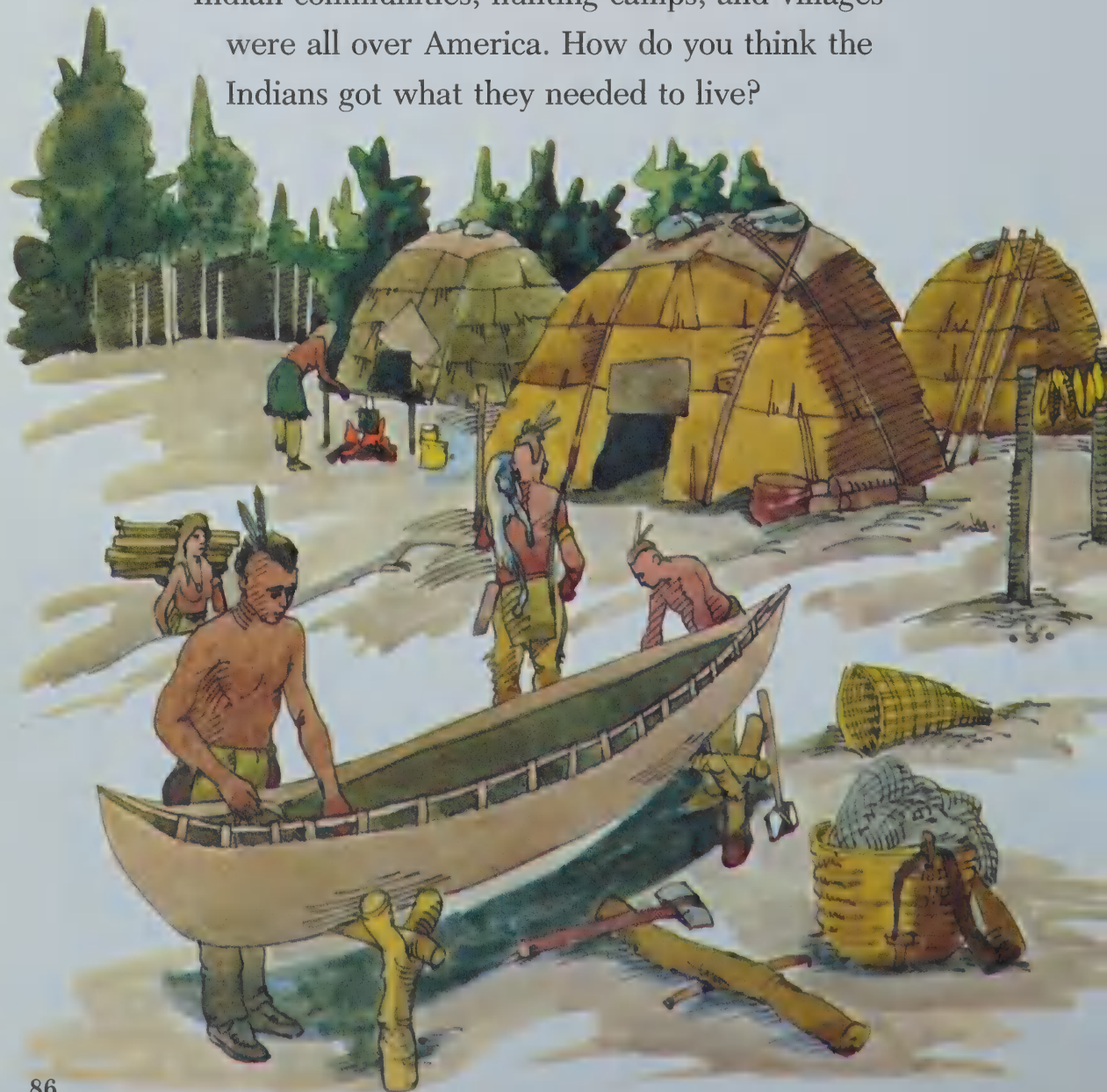


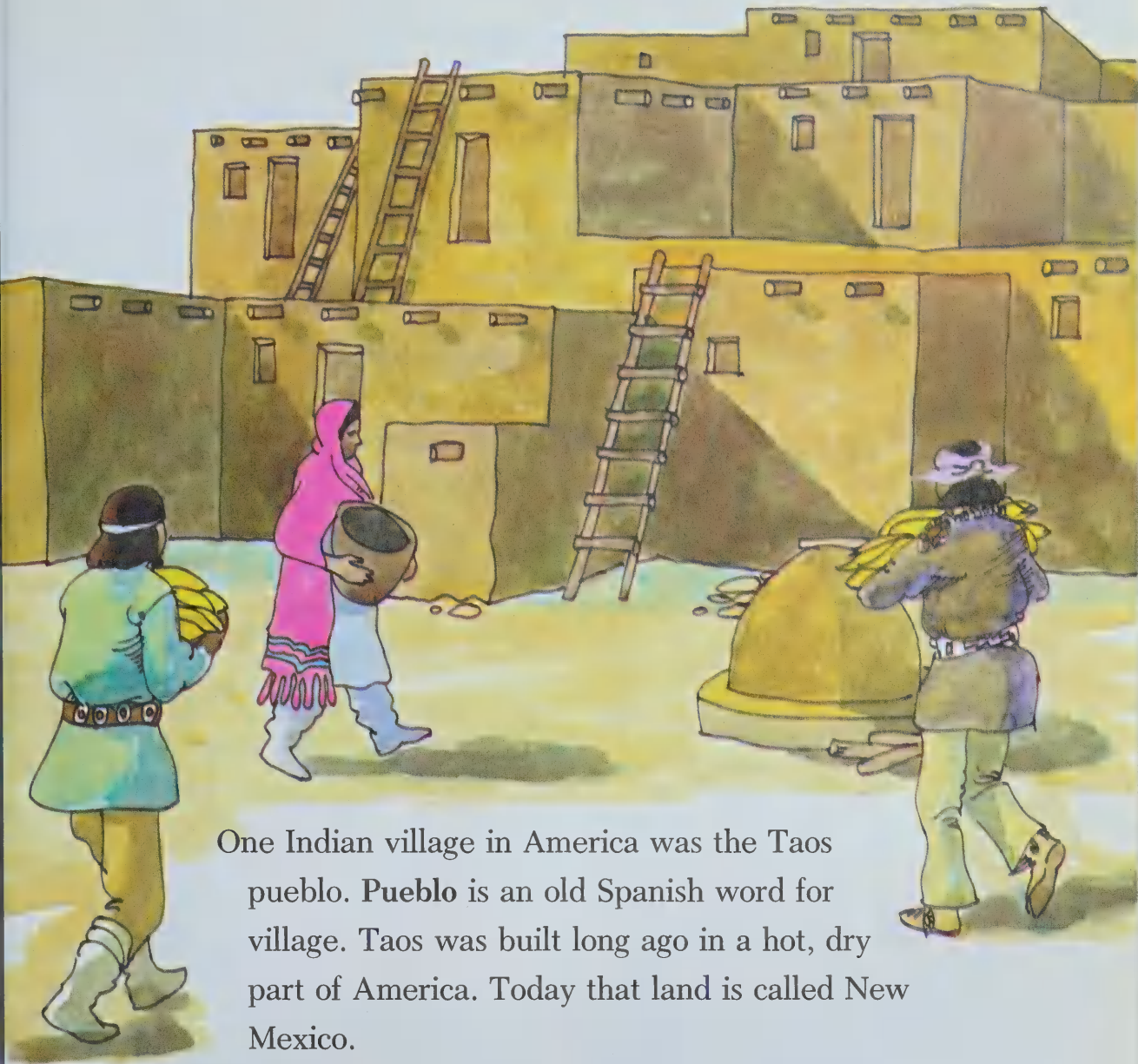
COMMUNITIES GROW IN OUR LAND



The first people in America were Indians. The Indians loved the land. The land was big and beautiful. The land was rich in natural resources.

Indian communities, hunting camps, and villages were all over America. How do you think the Indians got what they needed to live?





One Indian village in America was the Taos pueblo. Pueblo is an old Spanish word for village. Taos was built long ago in a hot, dry part of America. Today that land is called New Mexico.

About fifty families lived in the pueblo. Everything they needed came from the land.

Sometimes it does not rain for a long time in these hot lands. Food cannot grow without water. But the people of the pueblo always stored enough food for a year.

The homes of the pueblo people were made of mud. They were a little like apartment buildings today.

The people climbed ladders to enter their homes.

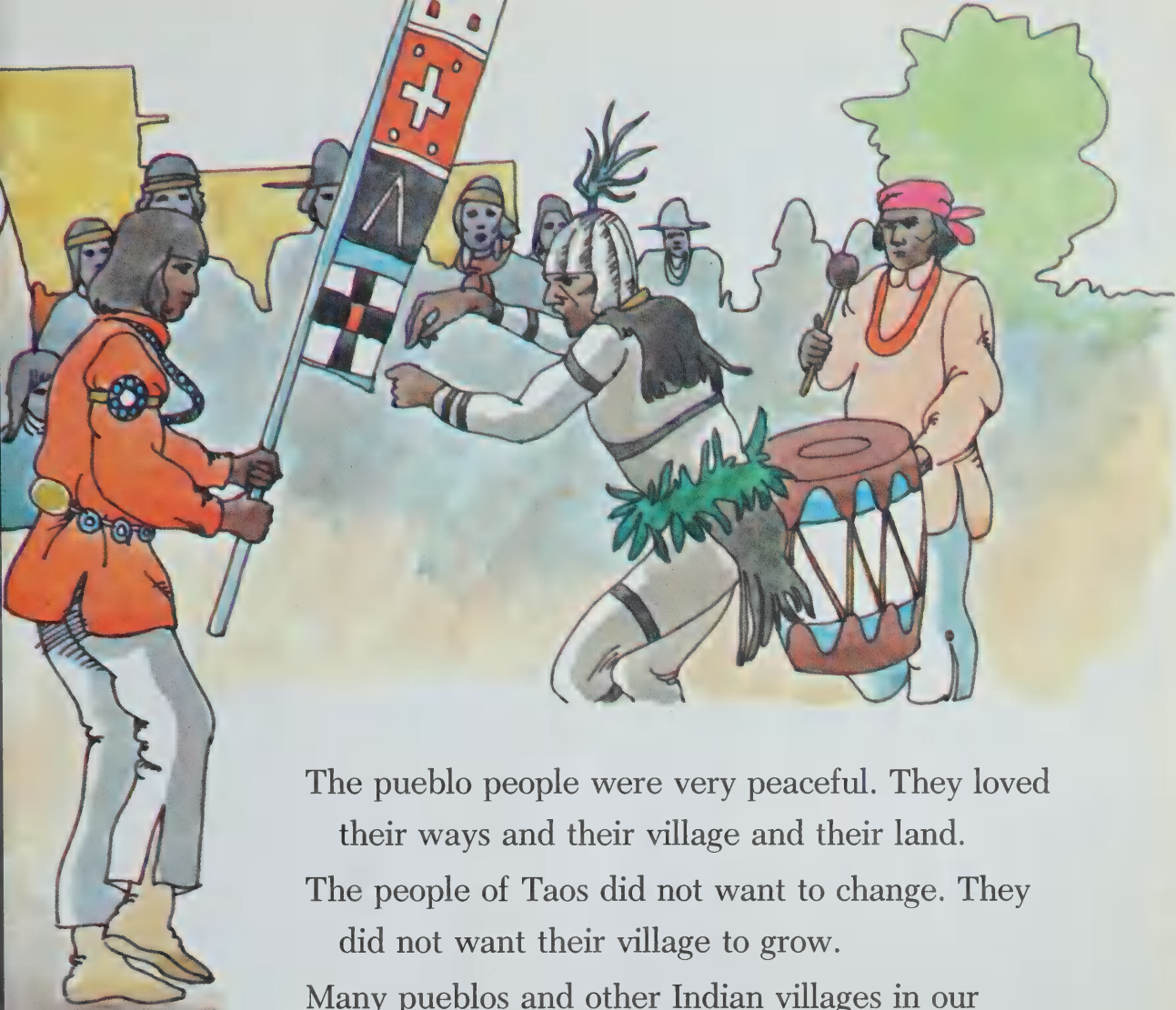
They could pull the ladders inside in case of attack. How would that help protect them?

Did the homes of the pueblo people come from the land?









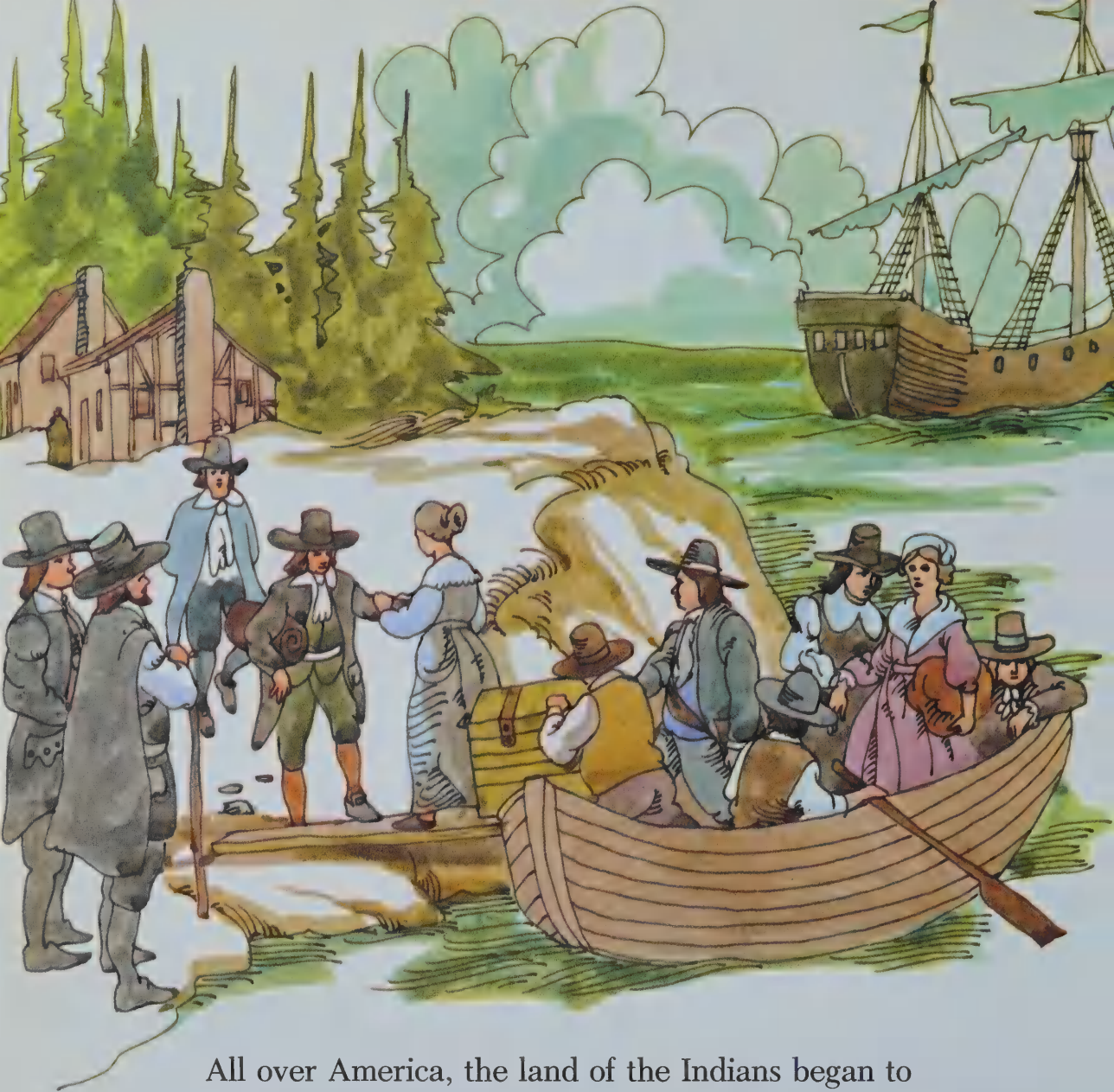
The pueblo people were very peaceful. They loved their ways and their village and their land.

The people of Taos did not want to change. They did not want their village to grow.

Many pueblos and other Indian villages in our country are gone now. But people still live in the Taos pueblo. They still follow many of the ways of long ago.

Everyone helped care for the pueblo. Everyone helped protect the village and grow or hunt food.

Everyone took part in many dances and had beautiful costumes. Everyone knew and loved special songs and poems.



All over America, the land of the Indians began to change.

New settlers came. They started communities.

They planted fields and fished.

These communities grew quickly. Because of the new settlers, the land of the Indians began to change.



Ships brought the settlers things they could not make or grow themselves. Here are some things the settlers got from overseas.

The ships also brought more people looking for a good place to live.



In time, people began to move inland. Many things helped them to choose places to settle. Some people settled near forests. Some people settled near good farmland. Some people settled near coal or iron or silver mines. What kind of jobs would they have?

Sometimes people settled beside a river. Why
would people start a town beside a river?



Later, railroads were built across the United States. Why would people settle near a railroad?



Almost a hundred years ago, before your grandmother was born, a little girl lived in a community named De Smet. Her name was Laura Ingalls. De Smet is in South Dakota.

Laura's father was a farmer. He had moved west to settle on government land. The government needed settlers in the west. Laura and her sisters came to De Smet by railroad.

In the warm summers, Laura, her parents, and her sisters lived on their farm. They lived in a little house with wooden walls and a tar paper roof.



In the winter, when it was cold, the Ingalls family lived in town.

The school was in town. Would the school be a good reason to live in town in the winter? Can you name another reason to live in town when it was cold?





Farming families like Laura's needed tools and seed. They needed cloth for clothes. They needed a place to grind wheat into flour for bread.

The town needed a bank. It needed a church.



This map shows De Smet when Laura was small.
What places do you see?

Almost everyone in De Smet knew everyone else.
People met at church or to celebrate holidays.
They saw each other in the stores or at the
lumber yard.

If there was a fire, people hurried to help each
other. Once a bad storm destroyed homes and
farms. The neighbors helped rebuild.





KINGSBURY COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME VII.

(Published at the post office in De Smet, Dakota, as Second Class Matter.)

DE SMET, DAKOTA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1887

R. GOWER DAVIES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
De Smet, Dak.

R. A. COCHRAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
De Smet, Dakota.

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LAWYERS,
DE SMET, DAKOTA.
Office, one door N. Kingsbury Co. Bldg.

CHAR. S. SOUTHWICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ALBANY, N.Y.
Office at the corner of Main and Second Streets.

J. J. BROOKLEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Office at the corner of Main and Second Streets.

THE MATTHEW HOUSE
DE SMET, DAKOTA.

FRANK SCHAUB.
HARNESS
AND REPAIRS OF SADDLERY GOODS.
Trunks & Valises.
It is my intention to keep in stock all kinds of harness and saddle goods in order to be able to supply the public with the best and most durable goods at the lowest prices.

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. F. STRAIGHT WILL BE IN
DE SMET
on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and is therefore the holder of the title from this date until further notice. All dental work promptly attended to, quality of work guaranteed satisfactory and prices reasonable.
Office in De Smet with Dr. R. A. Cochran, over Kingsbury Co. Bldg.
November 9, 1886.

Goodwin & Fonger,
DE SMET,
Livery,
Feed and Sale Stable.
First-Class rigs,
CITY CARRIAGES.

New Shoe Shop!
R. A. CHANE.
Having bought R. A. Chaney's interest in the shoe and shoe business and removed to his new residence, I am now prepared to do all kinds of shoe repairing in a workmanlike manner. Remember the place the First Office Building.

KERMOTT & GARLAND,
The De Smet
Pioneer Livery
HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD &
EXCHANGED.
Based at Roundhead Station.
AT THE HOWLAND BARN
De Smet, Dakota.

G. W. VANDUSEN & CO.
BUY
WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
FLAX
G. W. Van Dusen & Co.

An Act to Incorporate the City of De Smet.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Dakota, That the City of De Smet be and it is hereby incorporated as a city of the second class, subject to the provisions of the act to incorporate cities of the second class, passed at the regular session of the Legislature of the State of Dakota, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

It is the policy of the city of De Smet to have a city government which shall be able to take care of the interests of the city and its inhabitants, and to do so in a manner which shall be to the benefit of the city and its inhabitants. The city of De Smet is hereby authorized to do all things which may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

The city of De Smet is hereby authorized to do all things which may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act. The city of De Smet is hereby authorized to do all things which may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.



De Smet grew. The people built a new school and
a library. Someone started a newspaper. Soon
the town had a hotel and sidewalks.

Forty or fifty families settled on farms nearby.

Then a hundred more families came. There
were more houses and stores and new streets.

When Laura grew up, she wrote books about
De Smet and her family and their little house.



Here is De Smet today. Now there are more than 200 families. There are office buildings, four restaurants, a theater, a supermarket, and a shoe store. There are two big highways near De Smet. Buses run to the nearest large city twice a day.



De Smet has changed in many ways. In other ways it is like Laura's hometown many years ago.

There is still one newspaper, one railroad station, and one library. Everyone knows everyone else. People in De Smet vote on plans for new roads and buildings.

Do you think people in De Smet feel that they are a part of their community? Do you think they feel that their community belongs to them?



REMEMBERING IDEAS



Why did each of these communities begin where it did?



FINDING OUT

How is De Smet like the place where you live?

How is it different?

Copy the chart in your notebook. Fill in what you have learned about De Smet and what you know about your community.

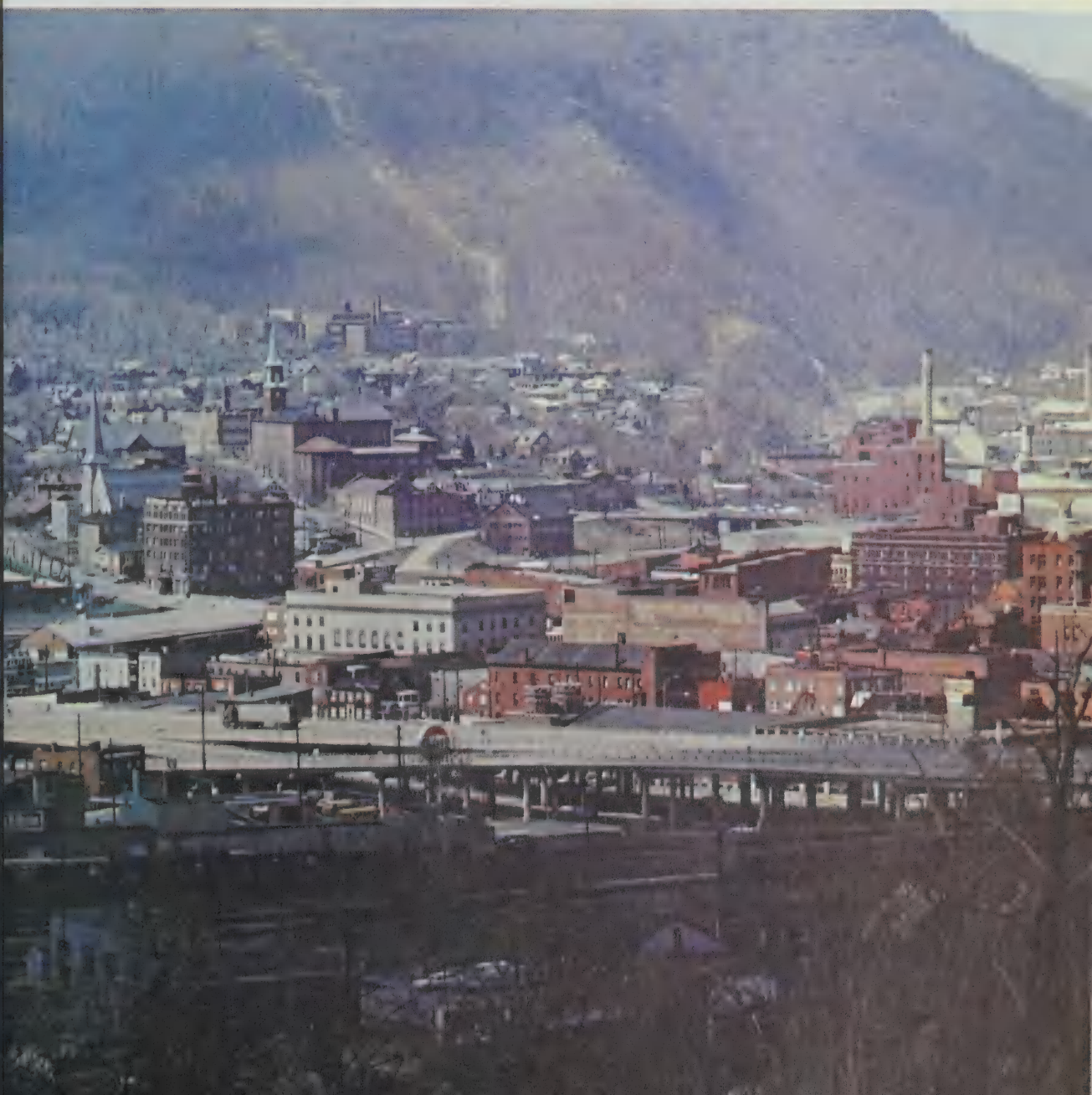
	De Smet	Where I Live
Number of:		
people		
supermarkets		
schools		
highways		
office buildings		
movie theaters		
restaurants		
newspapers		
kinds of transportation		
most people know one		
another (write yes or no)		

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Why is a small town a nice place to live? Why is a city a good place to live? Which place do you think is better?



A TOWN BECOMES A CITY





Long ago, there was a small Indian village on a hill where two streams met. The people in the village were Shawanese.

The Shawanese men hunted and fished in the streams. The women grew corn in the rich soil near the streams. Why was the village in a good place?



Early settlers traded with the Shawanese. The Shawanese traded furs for guns, blankets, and other things. This trade lasted for many years. Then the Shawanese left their village. Today no one knows why.

Soon American settlers began moving west. Many crossed the mountains near the Indian village. The government built a fort. They also built a big road through the mountains.

Some traders stopped and settled there. Soon a new village was built. It was called Cumberland. Cumberland is in Maryland.



More settlers came to Cumberland. The town grew bigger. There were three churches, a school, and a post office.

On special market days the farm people came to town. They sold eggs, vegetables, wheat, and corn.





A river ran through Cumberland. It split the town in two parts. The river made it hard for people to cross town.

People could ride a ferryboat across the river. But it was small and slow. Soon the people of Cumberland had a better idea. They built a bridge across the river.

Here are some things Cumberland had after the bridge was built. Many people worked in these places.

Shoemaking Shop

Newspaper

General Supply Store

Tailor Shop

BANK INN

Butcher Shop

Harness and Saddle Store

DRUGSTORE

BRICK-MAKING YARD

FIRE STATION

INN CARPENTRY SHOP

NEWSPAPER

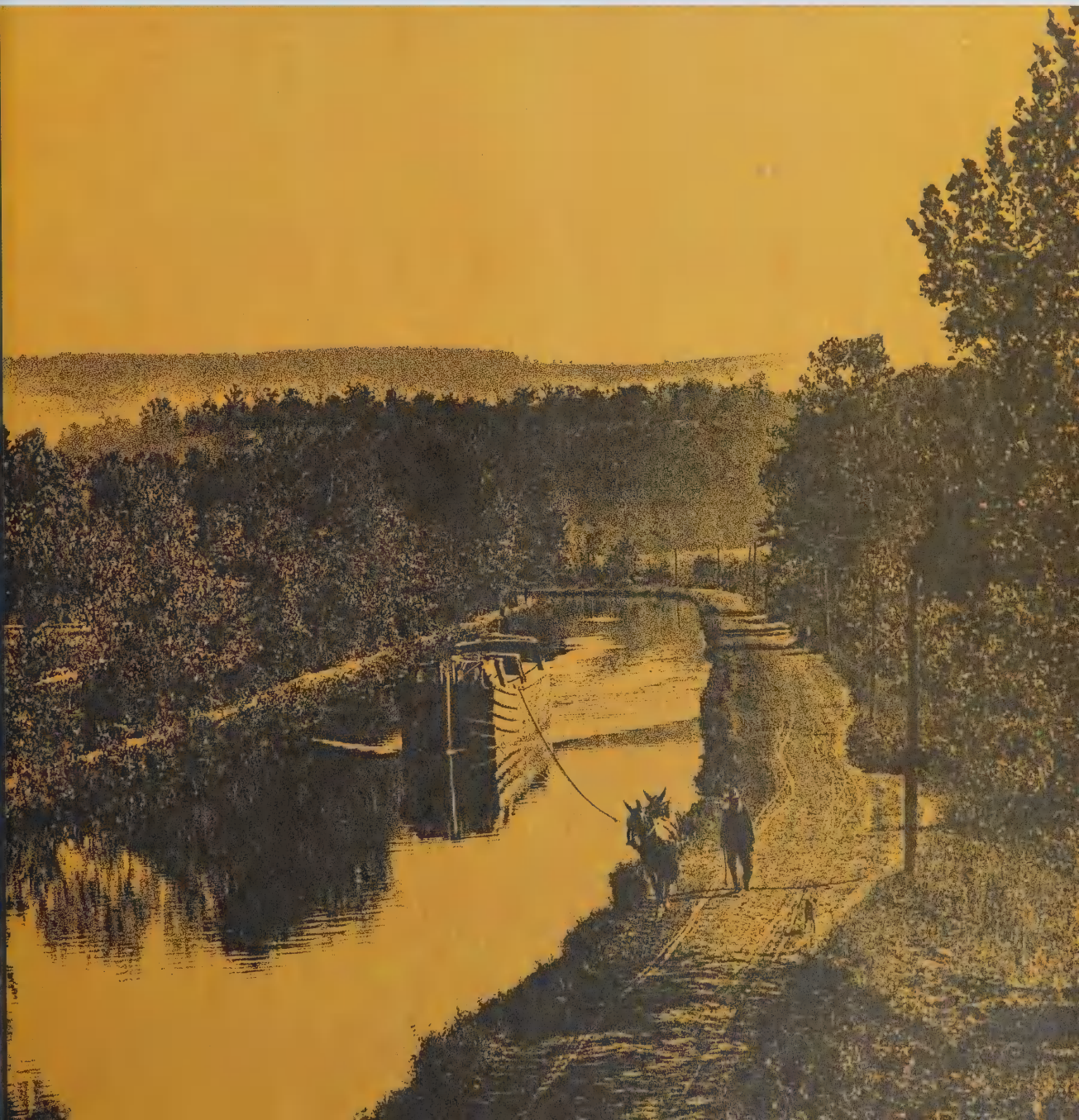
Would a tiny town need all these places? Would a big community need these places?



Soon coal was discovered in Cumberland. Coal is used for heat and for fuel in factories. Miners were needed to take the coal from the ground. Other workers loaded coal for shipment to other parts of the country.

How do you think Cumberland changed after coal was found?

As Cumberland grew, the people needed new ways to travel. One new way was a water road—a canal. The canal was 100 miles long. Can you tell from the picture how the boats moved?





The railroad was another new road. Trains rushed coal and other products from Cumberland to other cities. Cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep were driven along beside the tracks.

The railroads brought more travelers, supplies, and workers into Cumberland. The railroads helped Cumberland change from a little town into a city.

The streets of Cumberland grew crowded. A new way to travel came to the city. Can you see from the picture what it was?

Everyone wanted to ride the new streetcars. The horse-drawn buggies had to share the streets.







Better transportation, such as the railroad, brought big factories. Cumberland grew even larger. Why would factories help a town grow?

Cumberland is still a busy city. But something interesting has happened. Cumberland has stopped growing. It has fewer people now than it once had. The population is smaller.

Today airplanes and superhighways carry many people and goods. Now only a few trains come to Cumberland each day. Why do you think this has hurt Cumberland?



What will happen to Cumberland next? Will other changes come? Or will people move away until Cumberland becomes a quiet town? Nobody knows. Can you guess?



REMEMBERING IDEAS

You have read the stories of two communities—
De Smet and Cumberland. Both were once
small villages. Cumberland grew to be a busy
city. De Smet stayed small.
Why did this happen?



FINDING OUT

How did your community begin?

What are some things that helped your community grow?

Is there a railroad or an airport?

Is there some other way to travel?

Where do some of the people in your community work?

Are there any natural resources near your community?



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Pretend that you are planning a new community.

Then answer these questions.

How big will it be?

What kind of weather will it have?

What kind of land will you look for?

What kind of work will people in your community do?

How will people in your community travel?

Do you think every community should be the same?



LIVING IN AND NEAR CITIES





Once, most communities were small. Today, most Americans live in or near cities.

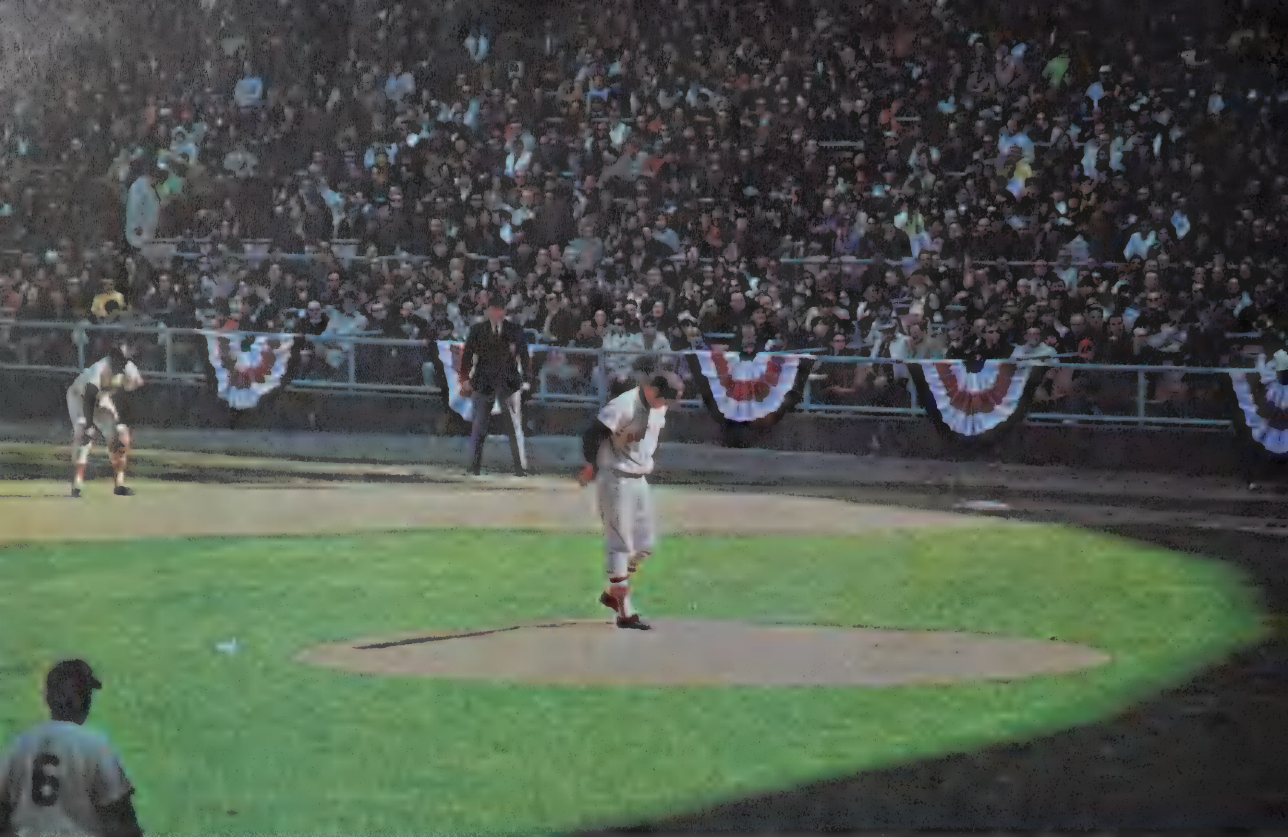
Have you ever lived in a big city? How is it different from a town?

Of course, a big city has more people. But a city has more of other things, too. It has more schools and libraries. It has more post offices and fire stations. What else do you find in a big city?

This is Boston, Massachusetts. It has many schools and libraries and post offices. What else can you see in this picture of Boston?

This is a city in Africa. It looks like other big cities all over the world. It has schools and stores and businesses. What else can you see in this picture?





There are more things to do in a city than in any other place. There are movies and restaurants. There are museums. There may be a zoo.

What are some things you have done in a city?

This is Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Indians baseball team plays in this stadium.

Moscow is a big city in the Soviet Union.

Moscow has ballets and puppet shows. It has stadiums for soccer. They call soccer football.





Skyscrapers are buildings that you see only in a big city.

Why do you suppose city buildings are built high up into the air?

This is a city in South America. In cities all over the world, the buildings go up, up, up.



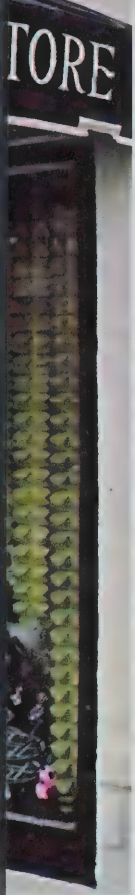
What kind of homes do you find in cities? Why
do some city people live in apartments?

This is a city in China. What kinds of houses do
the people live in?



There are hundreds of stores in a big city. There are big stores that sell many kinds of things. There are special stores that sell only one thing, like pocketbooks or things for parties. Could a very small town have special stores that sell only one thing? Why or why not? This is New York City. Have you ever been in this city?





Here is a picture of London, England. What do you see that happens in big cities? Would you want to drive a car to work in this city?



A city is a kind of community. But it is also made up of many smaller communities or neighborhoods.

This is Chicago. It has many communities.



Why do people live in a city neighborhood? Long ago, people from Poland moved to this section of Chicago. By living in the same community, they could celebrate holidays together. They could eat the foods they ate in Poland. They could shop where salesmen spoke Polish. Many Polish-American people still live in this neighborhood.

Is it good to remember old ways of doing things?



Sometimes people live in a neighborhood because it is pretty. Sometimes they live in a neighborhood because it has good schools. Often people live near where they work.





Sometimes people live in a neighborhood because they do not have much money. Sometimes people like their communities. Sometimes they do not.





This is Park Ridge. Park Ridge is a **suburb** outside Chicago. A suburb is a living place near a city. Sometimes a suburb is a city, too.

Communities like this one grow at the edge of cities. Sometimes they are miles from the center of the city. Many people who live in suburbs work in the nearby city. These people need roads and trains to carry them to their jobs.

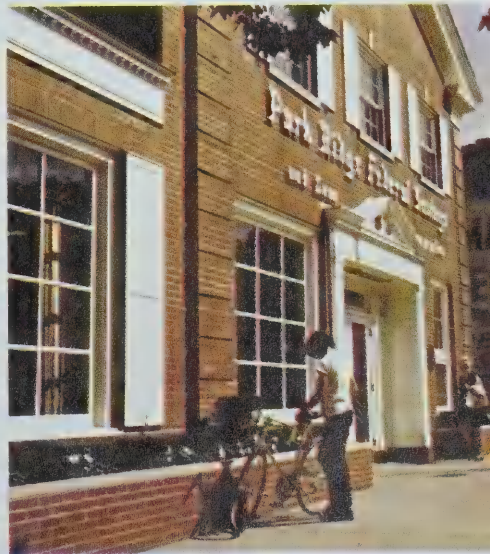


Mr. Klein works in Chicago. He lives in Park Ridge. Mr. Klein rides the train for an hour to and from work. Why would he want to live so far from his work?

Sometimes Mrs. Klein shops in Chicago. Mostly she shops in Park Ridge.

A suburb has its own stores. It has its own policemen, firemen, and schools. It has its own government, too. It is really a whole community at the edge of a big city.







Today many people live in suburbs. The suburbs at the edge of one city sometimes touch the suburbs at the edge of another city.

There is no open space between cities in places like this.

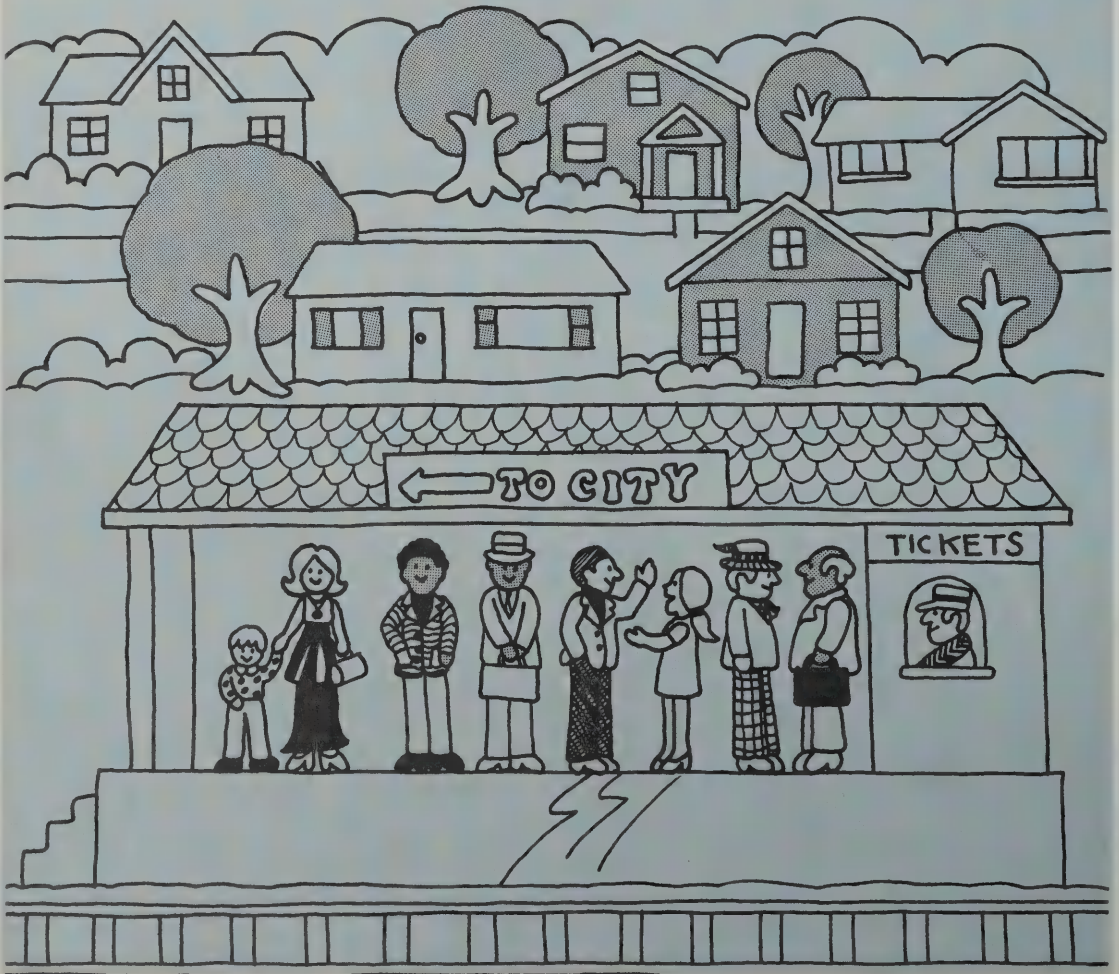
Some people think our whole country may be covered with cities and suburbs some day. What would it be like to live in a country like that?



REMEMBERING IDEAS

How is a big city different from a small town?

What do we call a community on the edge of a big city?



FINDING OUT

You can find out many things about your community from the telephone book. Try to answer these questions from your telephone book.

How big is your telephone book? What does that tell you about your community?

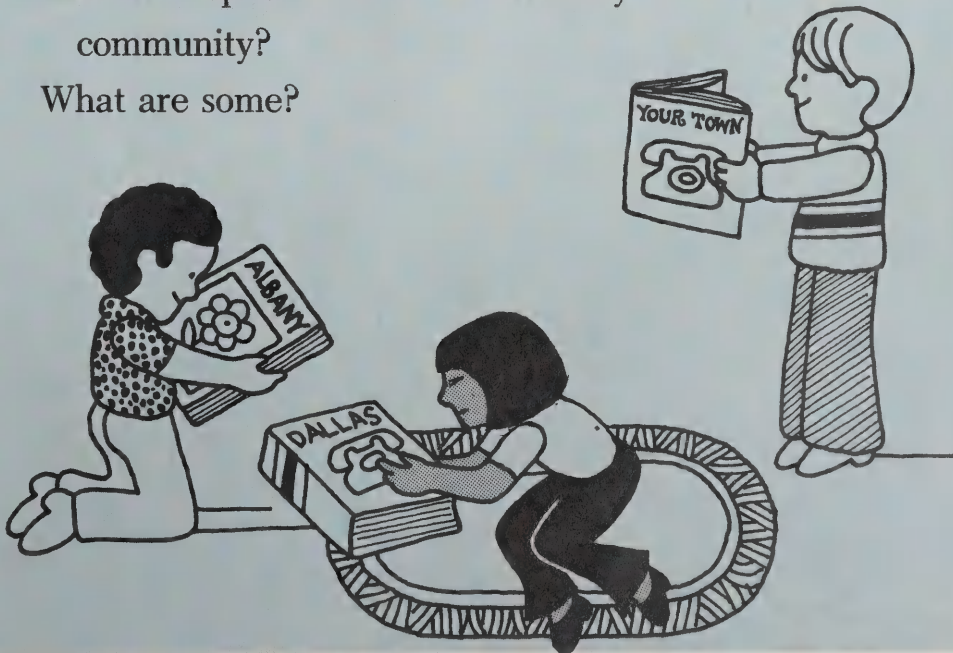
How many post offices are there?

How many theaters are there?

How many fire stations are there?

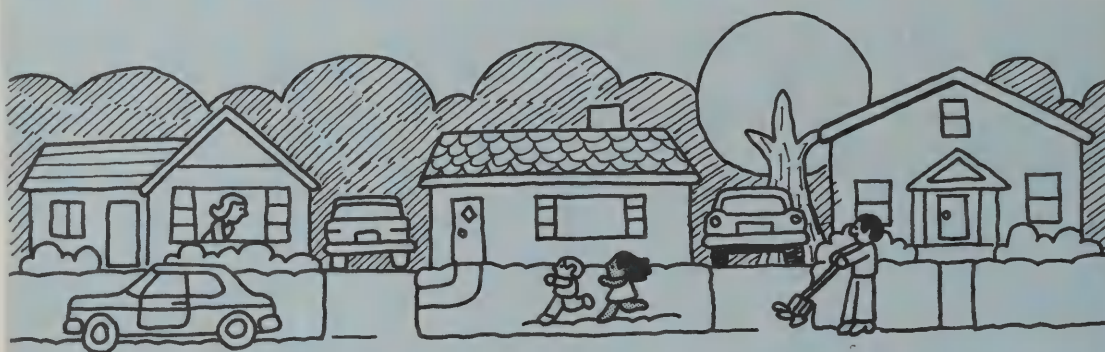
Are there special kinds of stores in your community?

What are some?



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Would you like to live in a city or in a suburb?
If you were grown-up, where would you like to live?



MAPS AND DIRECTIONS



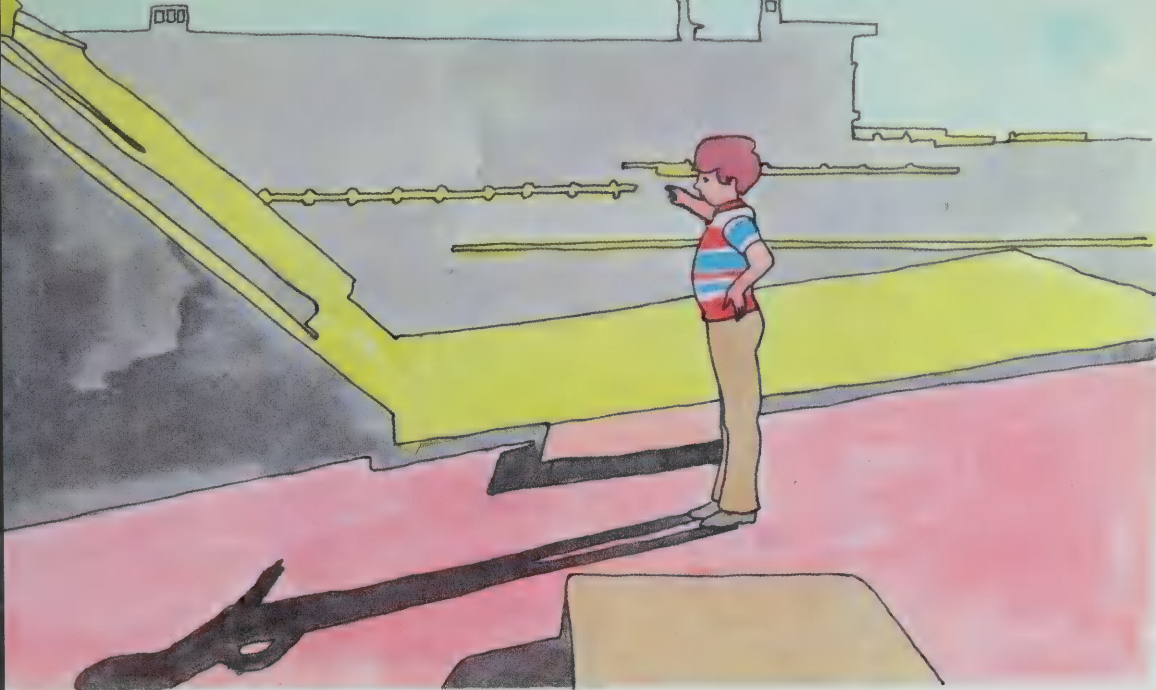


Where is the sun in the morning? Tomorrow, or the next sunny morning, stand on the corner or in the playground or in your backyard.

Face the sun. You are looking east. The sun comes up in the east each morning.

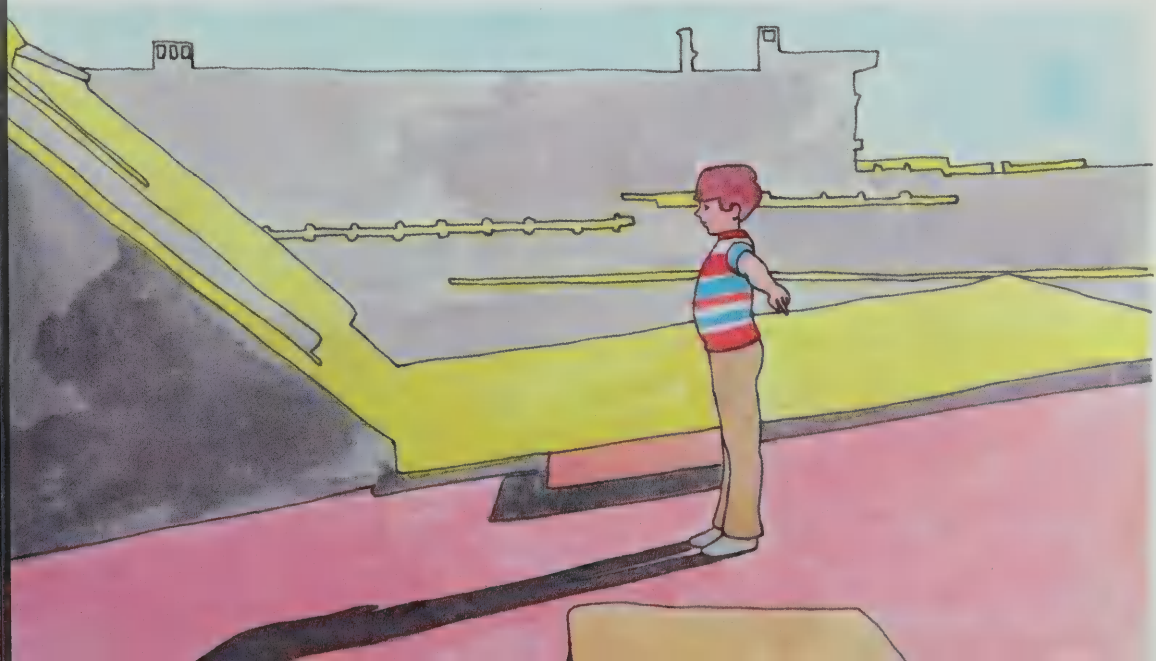
Turn around. Now you are looking west.





Face west. Now hold your right arm out to the side. Your arm is pointing north.

Hold out your left arm. Your left arm is pointing south.



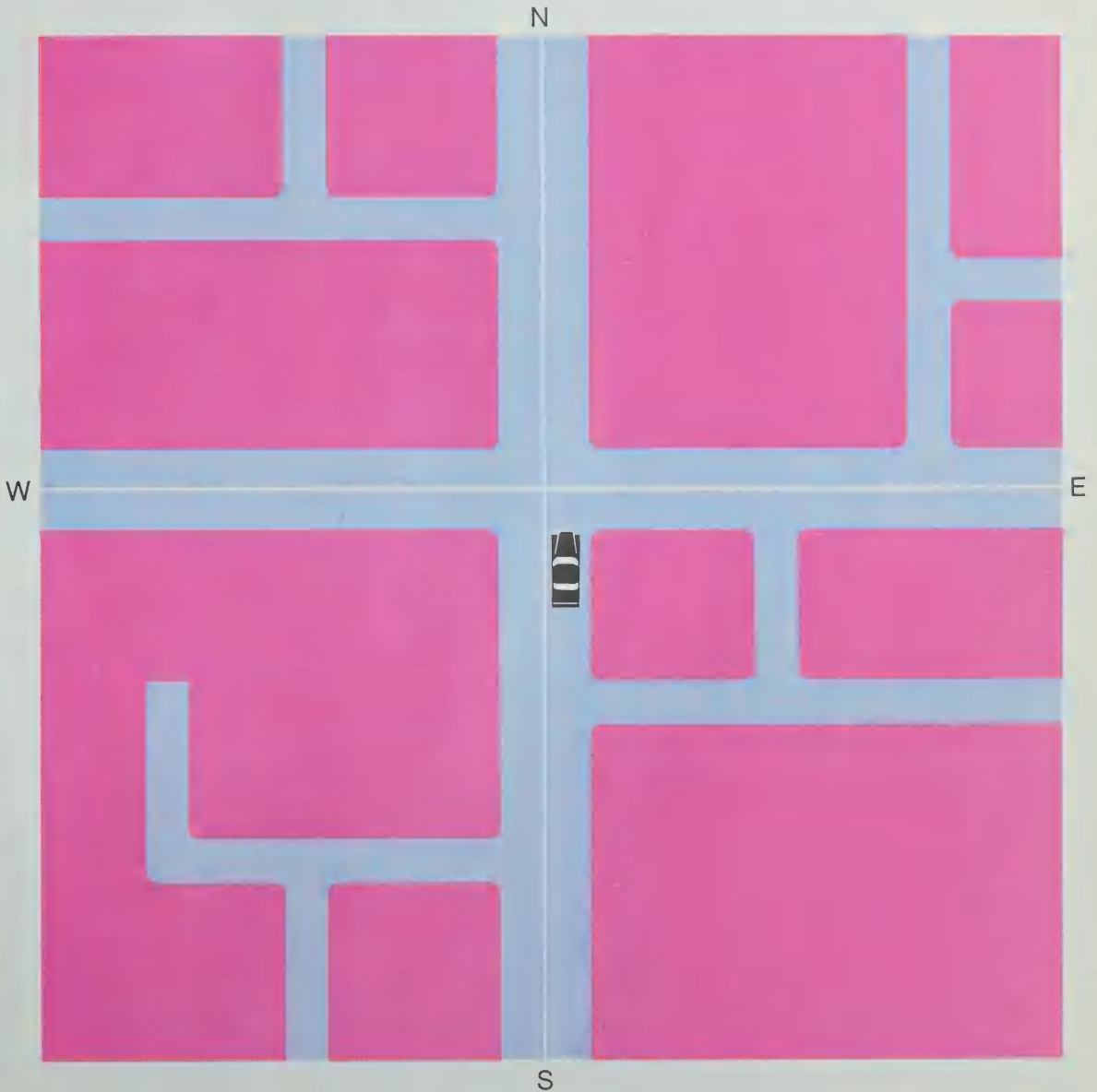


Angie marks north and south on the sidewalk in front of her house. She draws a line between north and south.

Next she marks east and west. She draws a line between them, too. Angie has made a **compass** that shows directions.

Why do we need directions?

Mrs. Wilkins is driving to a friend's house. Mrs. Wilkins wants to go west. Can you show which way Mrs. Wilkins should turn?



A globe is a model of the earth. What is the shape
of the earth? What is the shape of the globe?
Does the globe show air around the earth? What
does it show?





A globe shows land and water. What color is used to show water?





There are seven big pieces of land on earth.

These pieces are called **continents**.

Are all the continents the same size? Are all the continents the same shape? Find the continents on your classroom globe.



This part of the globe shows most of the United States. The United States is on the continent of North America, which is green on the globe. Does the United States cover all of the continent?

Which country is north of the United States?

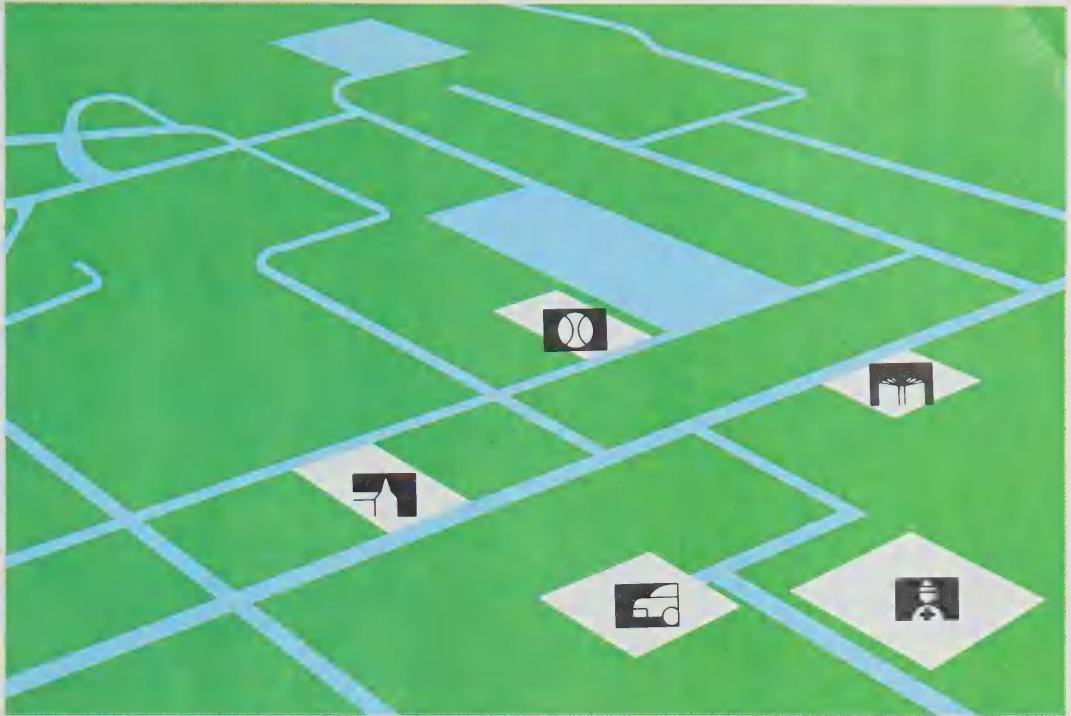
Which country is south of the United States?

Point to the part of the United States where you live.

What does this map show? What color is the land?

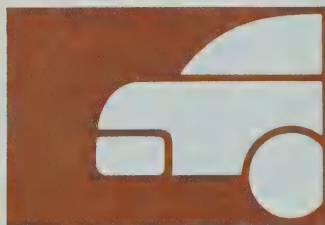
What color is the water? Which way is north?






How do you know?



Here is the town shown on the map above.

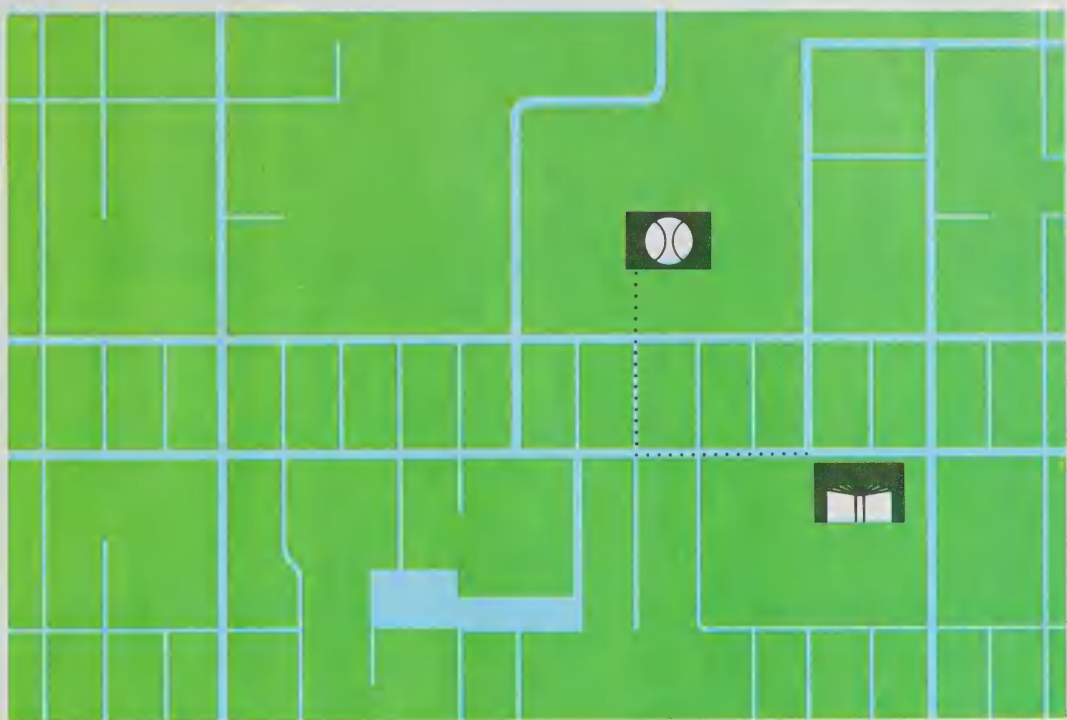




	Hospital
	School
	Baseball field
	House of worship
	Parking lot

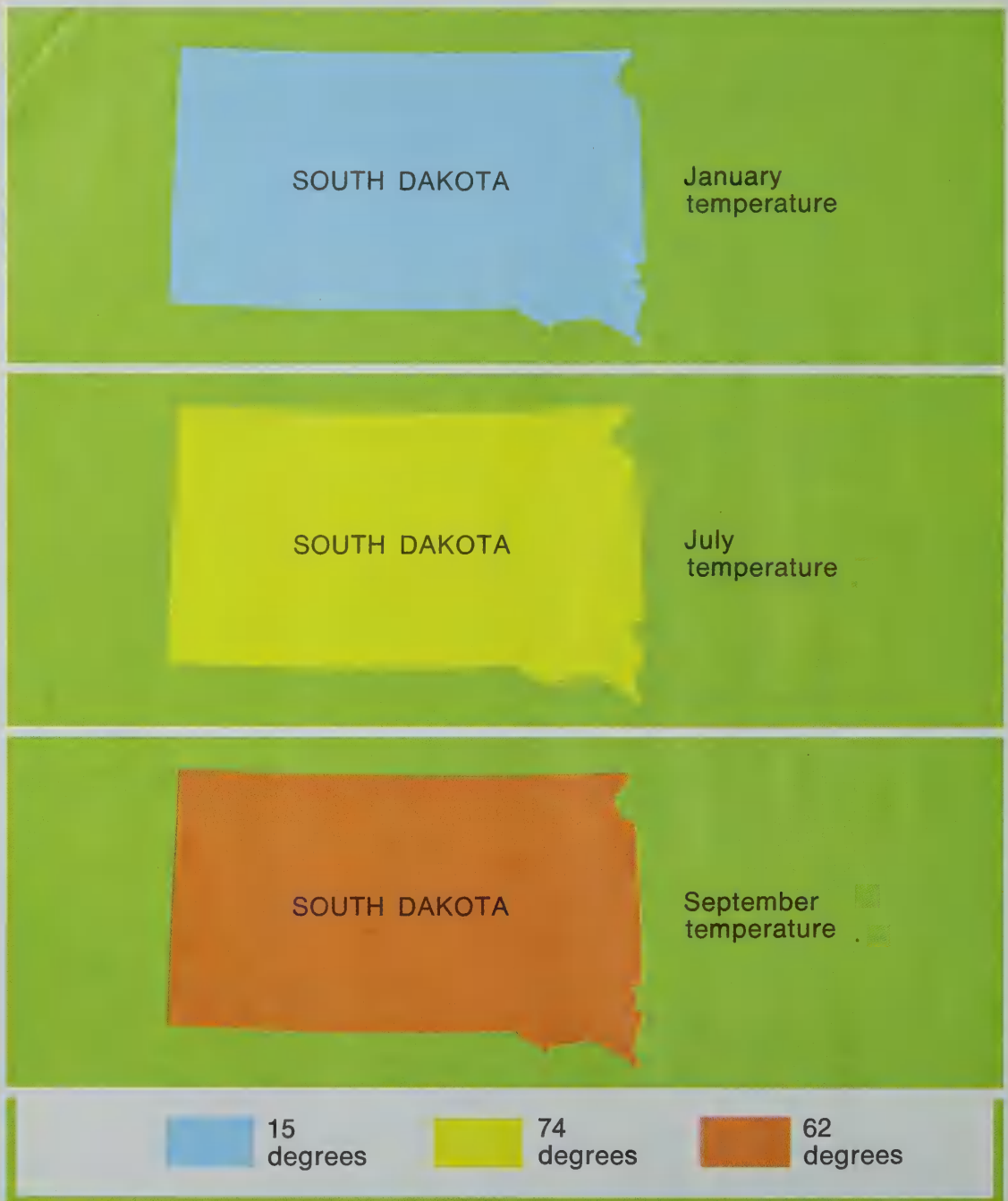
Maps often have special signs that stand for something. These signs are called **symbols**. A symbol might stand for something natural like a hill. A symbol might stand for something man-made like a school.

A box below the map explains each symbol. The box is called a map key. Why is it called a key?

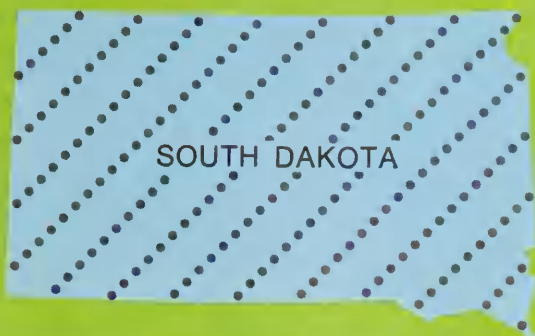


One inch equals three blocks

Maps also show how far one place is from another. On this map one inch means three blocks on real land. Measure from the school to the baseball field. How many inches is it on the map? How many blocks would you walk if you went from the school to the baseball field?



This map tells us something special about South Dakota. What is it? When is it hottest in South Dakota? When is it coldest?



January
rainfall



July
rainfall



September
rainfall



Less than
1 inch



3 inches



2½ inches

What special thing do these maps tell us about South Dakota? When does it rain most? When does it rain least?

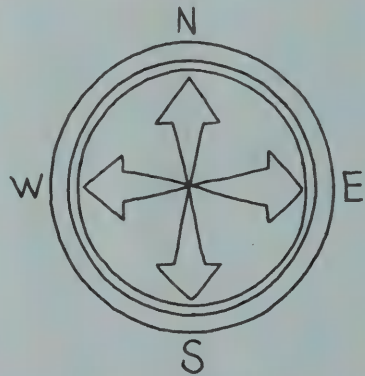
REMEMBERING IDEAS

What are the four directions?

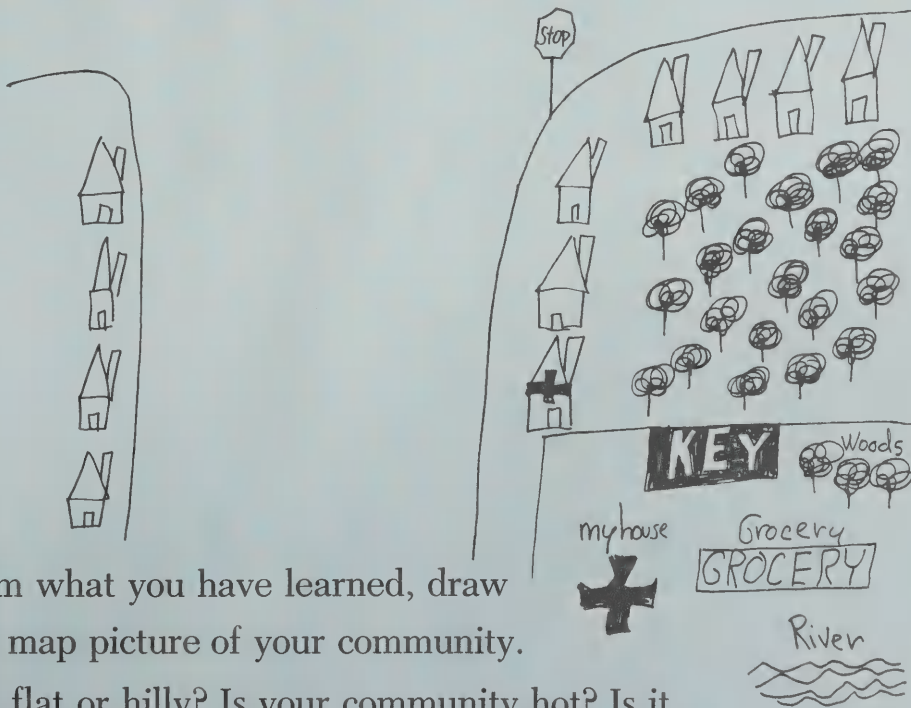
What does the globe show?

What is a map symbol?

What is a map key?



FINDING OUT



From what you have learned, draw
a map picture of your community.

Is it flat or hilly? Is your community hot? Is it
rainy? How are the streets arranged? Where is
your grocery store?

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you think a map is a good present for new people in a community? Why?



USING OUR EARTH HOME







How are these creatures alike?

How are they different?

Do they all need our home, the earth?





How do we depend on the earth? What would happen if all the plants died? What would happen if the earth's waters dried up?

Poisoned water.

Bad air.

Ruined land.

Only one creature can harm the earth like this.

Do you know who that is? How do these pictures make you feel? Has anything like this happened where you live?





People burn natural resources for heat. They burn natural resources for power to run machines. When these resources are burned, poisons are sometimes made. Where do these poisons go? Do you breathe them? Does everyone breathe them?

People use water in many ways. Sometimes they put things in the water that spoil it. We say the water is **polluted**.

Would you like to swim here? Would you like to drink this water? Who made it bad?



Where does paper come from? Do we have enough trees to last forever? These old newspapers can be used again to make more paper.

Do you throw away things that could be used again?



These things were made of metal. Metals are natural resources. Our natural resources will not last forever. This metal could be used again to make new things.





What can people do to protect our earth home?
How can people learn what is good for the air?
the water? the land?



Communities can make laws about the use of air, water, and land. People can write the government to say what they think. People can join groups to solve problems.



Some problems are too big for one community.
Some problems are too big for one state. This
river is polluted. It runs across three states.
People in all of these states can work together
to solve the problem.



Some problems are too big even for a country to solve.

Dirty air does not belong to one country. The oceans do not belong to one country. One country cannot make laws that will protect all the air and water.

When natural resources are used up, no country can make more.

Only one community is big enough to solve these problems. That is the community of the whole world. It is the community of all people on earth.



We could call it the community of people. Why
is that a good name? Only the community of
people is big enough to care for our earth home.

Here is a list of new words in this book:



across
act
adapt
Africa
airport
allow
also
America
anyone
arranged
astronaut
attack
Australia
automobile



backyard
bacon
ballet
band
bank
baseball
basket
beautiful
because
before
begin
below
besides
better
blanket

block
bodies
Boston
both
bread
breathe
brick
bring
brought
buggies
burn
buses
business
busy
butcher
buy



cabin
came
camp
cannot
capital
car
carpentry
case
cattle
celebrate
center
chair
cheese
Chicago
China
choose
church

citizens
Cleveland
climb
coal
color
community
compass
consumer
continent
corn
corner
costume
country
cover
creature
crowd
Cumberland
cut



daily
decide
department
desert
De Smet
destroy
died
direction
disagree
dollar
dried
drink
drive
drugstore
drumstick



early
east
edge
eggs
election
engine
England
enjoy
enough
enter
everything
explain



face
factory
feel
ferryboat
few
fifty
fill
fire
fireman
first
flour
football
forest
fort
forty
fuel
fun
furs



gather
general
give
goal
gone
goods
government
grew
grocery
group
guess
gun



had
harness
health
heat
held
high
highway
hill
hire
hog
hometown
horse
hotel
hour
huge
hundred

hunt
hurried



inch
income
Indians
inland
inn
interest
into
iron
item
itself



join



key



ladder
large
law
layer
lead

least
library
light
line
list
London
lumber



made
Maryland
Massachusetts
match
may
measure
meeting
member
metal
mile
milk
miner
Moscow
mountain
movie
museum



nation
natural
nearby
neighbor
neighborhood

New Mexico
newspaper
north
notebook
number



obey
often
Ohio
once
or
orange
our
out
overseas



page
parent
Park Ridge
parties
peaceful
perform
plant
pocketbook
poem
poison
Poland
policeman
pollute
population

pots
power
present
President
pretend
product
protect
provide
pueblo
puppet
put



raise
real
reason
repair
represent
representative
resource
restaurant
rich
ride
river
road
roof
rubber
ruin
run
rush



saddle
safe

safety
said
search
seed
service
set
settler
seven
several
share
sheep
shoe
sick
sidewalk
silver
sister
size
skyscraper
slow
soccer
soil
solve
song
soon
south
South Dakota
Soviet Union
space
Spanish
speak
specialist
split
spoil
stadium
start
stay
still
storm

stream
suit
sun
supermarket
supply
symbol



tailor
Taos
tar
tax
ten
tent
than
theater
then
thin
throw
tiny
transportation
travel
tree
turn
twice
two



union
United States



vegetable
vote
voting



wall
Washington, D.C.
weather
weave
were
west
wheat
whether
wild
without
woman
wool
wrote



yard



zoo

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Unit 2

15: Authentic Pictures. 16: *t* and *b* E. Degginger. 17: *tl* Photo Trends (Annan Photo Features—Sinclair), *tr* and *bl* Authentic Pictures, *br*, Dell. 18: *tl* E. Degginger, *tr* T. Putney, *bl* Dell Publishing, *br* Photography for Industry (C. Rotkin). 19: Black Star (David Moore). 20: Black Star (David Moore). 21: *l* Black Star (David Moore), *r* Photo Researchers (Frederick Ayer).

Unit 3

33: Freelance Photographers Guild (Beattie). 34: Photo Researchers (Raimondo Borea). 35: *tl* Magnum (Leonard Freed), *tr* Nancy Palmer (Rita Freed), *b* Freelance Photographers Guild (Beattie). 36: *tl* B. Cohen, *tr* Dell Publishing, *bl* Photo Researchers (Russ Kinne), *br* Dell Publishing. 37: E. Degginger. 38: *t*, *cl*, *cr*, and *b* Michal Heron. 39: Design Photographers International (Thomas Brander). 40: *t*, *bl* and *br* Michal Heron. 41: *tl* Erwin Kramer (Moscatti), *tr* Monkmeyer (Leon Deller), *b* Dell Publishing. 42: *l* Nancy Palmer (Howard Petrick), *r* Monkmeyer (Hugh Rodgers). 43: *t* Dell Publishing, *b* Design Photographers International (J. Alex Langley). 44: *t* and *b* NASA. 45: Katherine Young (Alix Euwer). 46: *l* T. Putney, *cr* Photo Researchers (Clifford Dolfinger). 47: Monkmeyer (Hugh Rodgers).

Unit 4

51: Dell Publishing. 52: *t* Warren Cox, *c* Design Photographers International (Syd Greenberg), *b* Photo Trends (Herbert Eisenberg). 53: *tl* Michael Fairchild, *tr* and *b* Dell Publishing. 54: *t* Dell Publishing, *b* P. Degginger. 55: *t* and *b* T. Putney. 56: *l* and *r* Michal Heron. 57: *l* and *r* Michal Heron. 58: Freelance Photographers Guild (W. King). 59: Authentic Pictures. 60: T. Putney. 61: Dell Publishing. 62–63: Monkmeyer (Louise Jefferson).

Unit 5

67: Dell Publishing. 68: *t* Magnum (Leonard Freed), *b* Magnum (Rosen). 69: *tl* Warren Cox, *tr* Marjorie Pickens, *b* Freelance Photographers Guild (John Pile). 70: Dell Publishing. 71: Monkmeyer (Mimi Forsyth). 73: Dell Publishing. 74: *t* Magnum (Constantine Manos), *b* Nancy Palmer (Ron Sherman). 75: Nancy Palmer (Ron Sherman). 78: Design Photographers International (Steve Wilson). 79: *t* Dell Publishing, *b* Michael Fairchild. 80: *t* Marjorie Pickens, *b* Monkmeyer (Hugh Rodgers). 81: Wide World photos.

85: *De Smet News*. 97: *l*, *tr*, and *b* Laura Ingalls Wilder Home Association. 98: *De Smet News*. 99: *De Smet News*. 102: *t* and *b* *De Smet News*. 104: Lloyd Cunningham. 105: Lloyd Cunningham.

Unit 6

109: Michal Heron. 113: Herman Miller. 114: Herman Miller. 116: Herman Miller. 117: Herman Miller. 118: Allegany County Historical Society. 119: *t* Herman Miller, *b* Allegany County Historical Society. 120–121: Michal Heron. 122: Michal Heron. 123: Michal Heron.

Unit 7

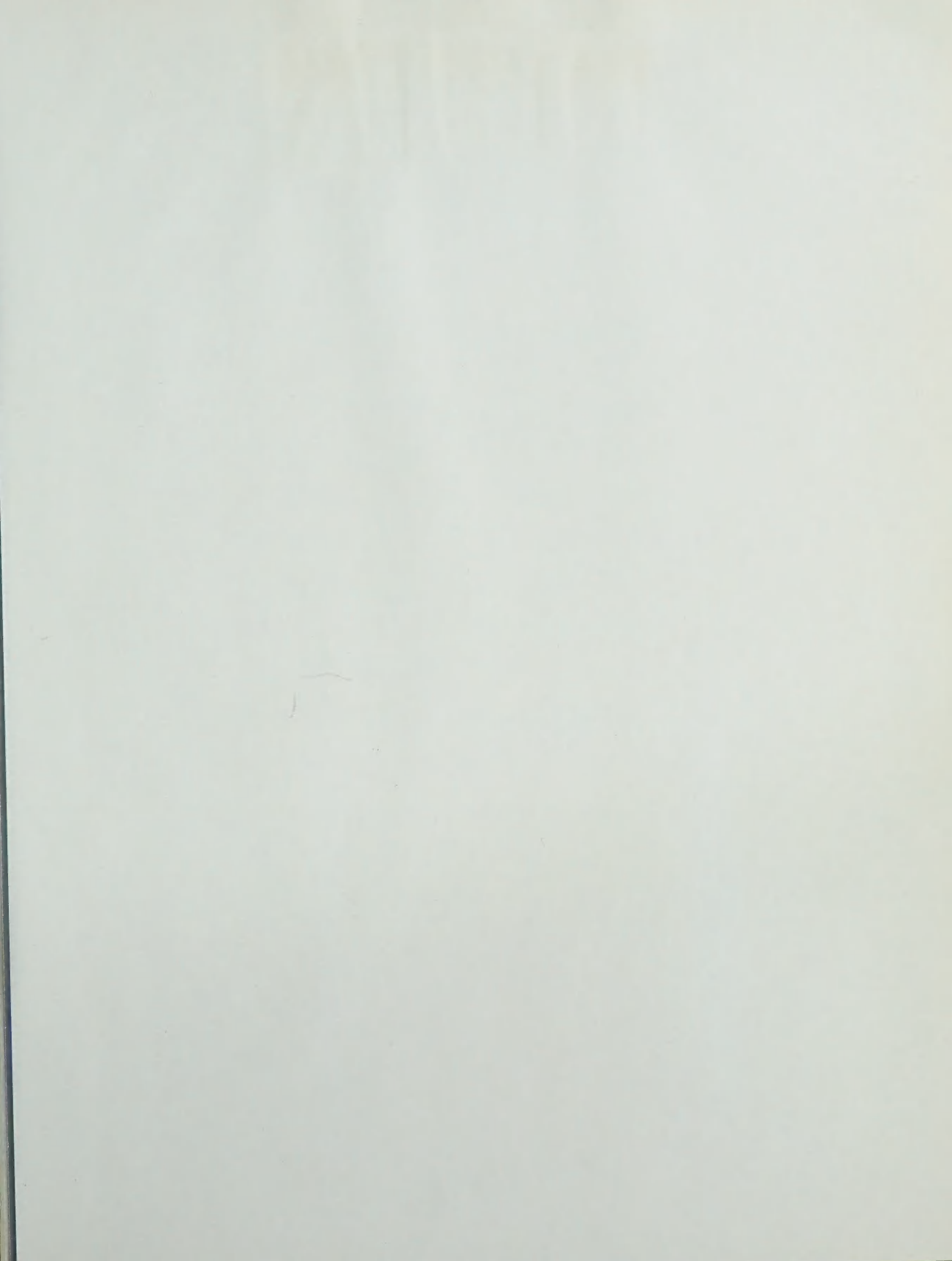
127: Michal Heron. 128: Freelance Photographers Guild (E. Johnson). 129: Black Star (Shirley Duncan). 130: Dell Publishing. 131: *t* Sovfoto (Soloviov), *bl* and *br* Sovfoto (Tass). 132: Design Photographers International (Jerry Frank). 133: Magnum (Cartier Bresson). 134: *t* and *b* Warren Cox. 135: Freelance Photographers Guild (Hallinan). 136: Photography for Industry (C. Rotkin). 137: Michal Heron. 138: *t* Michal Heron. 139: *t* Michal Heron, *b* Magnum (Leonard Freed). 140: Nancy Palmer (Michael Evans). 141: Michal Heron. 142: Michal Heron. 143: *t*, *bl*, and *br* Michal Heron. 145: Design Photographers International (Franz Kraus).

Unit 8

152: *tl*, *tr* and *b* Michal Heron. 154: Marjorie Pickens. 155: Michal Heron. 159: Grant Heilman.

Unit 9

167: Environmental Action Coalition. 168: *t* Brodtkin, *b* Photo Researchers (Szasz). 169: *t* Authentic Pictures, *b* Photo Trends (Ramon Mendez). 170: E. Degginger. 171: *t* Erwin Kramer, *b* Grant Heilman. 172: Photo Trends. 173: Design Photographers International (Sullivan). 174: *t* Environmental Action Coalition, *b* Michael Fairchild. 175: Environmental Action Coalition. 176: Photo Trends. 177: Photography for Industry (C. Rotkin). 179: NASA.



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